

CUNY SPS DATA 621 - CTG5 - HW4

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Contents

1	DATA EXPLORATION	2
1.1	Summary Statistics	3
1.2	Variable Descriptions	3
1.3	Linearity	10
1.4	Missing Data	14
2	DATA PREPARATION	15
2.1	Missing Values	15
3	BUILD MODELS	18
3.1	Classification Models: Models 1, 2 and 3	18
3.2	Regression Models: Models 4, 5, and 6	28
4	SELECT MODELS	36
4.1	Pseudo R ²	36
5	Predictions	36
6	Appendix	37

1 DATA EXPLORATION

In the pursuit of determining relationships between car crashes, their costs, and factors that may play a role into each, a dataset containing 8,161 observations with 25 variables was explored, analyzed, and modeled. This data came from an auto insurance company with each observation representing one of their customers. Of the 25 variables, two were target variables (car crashes and car costs), and the other 23 were predictors. **TARGET_FLAG** is a binary variable where a value of 1 indicates that the customer has made a claim related to a car crash and a value of 0 indicates they have not. The other target variable, **TARGET_AMT**, is a continuous numerical variable whose value is the payout amount of a claim, if any. The remaining variables are split in their categorization; 13 are categorical and 10 are numerical.

This data was utilized to compose and evaluate several types of models with the following features:

- Logistic classification models that aim to predict the probability that a person crashes their car; and,
- Multiple linear regression models that aim to predict the amount of money it will cost if the person does crash their car.

The intended use case for these models is actuarial in nature: specifically, to calculate insurance rates commensurate with policyholders' (or policy applicants') potential risk levels based on attributes such as income, age, distance to work, tenure as customers, so on and so forth.

Table 1: Data Dictionary

VARIABLE	DEFINITION	TYPE
TARGET_FLAG	car crash = 1, no car crash = 0	binary categorical response
TARGET_AMT	car crash cost = >0, no car crash = 0	continuous numerical response
AGE	driver's age - very young/old tend to be risky	continuous numerical predictor
BLUEBOOK	\$ value of vehicle	continuous numerical predictor
CAR_AGE	age of vehicle	continuous numerical predictor
CAR_TYPE	type of car (6types)	categorical predictor
CAR_USE	usage of car (commercial/private)	binary categorical predictor
CLM_FREQ	number of claims past 5 years	discrete numerical predictor
EDUCATION	max education level (5types)	categorical predictor
HOMEKIDS	number of children at home	discrete numerical predictor
HOME_VAL	\$ home value - home owners tend to drive more responsibly	continuous numerical predictor
INCOME	\$ income - rich people tend to get into fewer crashes	continuous numerical predictor
JOB	job category (8types, 1missing) - white collar tend to be safer	categorical predictor
KIDSDRV	number of driving children - teenagers more likely to crash	discrete numerical predictor
MSTATUS	marital status - married people drive more safely	categorical predictor
MVR_PTS	number of traffic tickets	continuous numerical predictor
OLDCLAIM	\$ total claims in the past 5 years	continuous numerical predictor
PARENT1	single parent	binary categorical predictor
RED_CAR	a red car	binary categorical predictor
REVOKE	license revoked (past 7 years) - more risky driver	binary categorical predictor
SEX	gender - woman may have less crashes than man	binary categorical predictor
TIF	time in force - number of years being customer	continuous numerical predictor
TRAVTIME	distance to work	continuous numerical predictor
URBANCITY	urban/rural	binary categorical predictor
YOJ	years on job - the longer they stay more safe	continuous numerical predictor

Inspection of the target variables reveals that where **TARGET_FLAG** has values of 0 (i.e., no claim), **TARGET_AMT** also has values of 0 (i.e., no payout) which is logically consistent. Additionally even when the **TARGET_FLAG** is coded 1 indicating that a claim has been made, **TARGET_AMT** sometimes still has a value of zero indicating that not all claims result in a payout.

1.1 Summary Statistics

Continuous and categorical variables were summarized separately for the sake of clarity.

Table 2: Summary statistics

	n	min	mean	median	max	sd
TARGET_AMT	8161	0	1504.3	0	107586	4704.0
AGE	8155	16	44.8	45	81	8.6
YOJ	7707	0	10.5	11	23	4.1
INCOME	7716	0	61898.1	54028	367030	47572.7
HOME_VAL	7697	0	154867.3	161160	885282	129123.8
TRAVTIME	8161	5	33.5	33	142	15.9
BLUEBOOK	8161	1500	15709.9	14440	69740	8419.7
TIF	8161	1	5.3	4	25	4.2
OLDCALL	8161	0	4037.1	0	57037	8777.1
MVR_PTS	8161	0	1.7	1	13	2.1
CAR_AGE	7651	0	8.3	8	28	5.7

EDUCATION, JOB, CAR_TYPE, KIDSDRIV, HOMEKIDS, and CLM_FREQ each comprise multiple categories. On the other hand, PARENT1, SEX, MSTATUS, CAR_USE, RED_CAR, REVOKED, URBANICITY are all binaries.

Table 3: Summary statistics for Categorical Variables

EDUCATION	JOB	CAR_TYPE	KIDSDRIV	HOMEKIDS	CLM_FREQ
<High School:1203	Blue Collar :1825	Minivan :2145	0:7180	0:5289	0:5009
Bachelors :2242	Clerical :1271	Panel Truck: 676	1: 636	1: 902	1: 997
Masters :1658	Professional:1117	Pickup :1389	2: 279	2:1118	2:1171
PhD : 728	Manager : 988	Sports Car : 907	3: 62	3: 674	3: 776
High School :2330	Lawyer : 835	Van : 750	4: 4	4: 164	4: 190
NA	Student : 712	SUV :2294	NA	5: 14	5: 18
NA	(Other) :1413	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 4: Summary statistics for Binary Categorical Variables

PARENT1	SEX	MSTATUS	CAR_USE	RED_CAR	REVOKED	URBANICITY
No :7084	M:3786	Yes:4894	Commercial:3029	no :5783	No :7161	Urban:6492
Yes:1077	F:4375	No :3267	Private :5132	yes:2378	Yes:1000	Rural:1669

1.2 Variable Descriptions

1.2.0.1 KIDSDRIV

KIDSDRIV is a categorical predictor with values ranging from 0 to 4. It shows heavy skew, with most cars having no kid drivers (value of 0). Judging from the distribution, it appears that having a kid driver results in higher probability of making a claim. Although it was imported as a numeric variable, due to the small range of discrete values it was transformed into a categorical variable with five ordered levels.

1.2.0.2 AGE

AGE presents driver's age and shows a normal distribution centered around 45 years. Looking at the boxplot of age below, there does not appear to be a difference in the distribution between whether a claim is made or not. Accordingly, **AGE** may not be helpful in determining the probability of making a claim.

1.2.0.3 HOMEKIDS

HOMEKIDS is a predictor describing the number of children at home ranging from 0 to 5. Although it was imported as a numeric variable, due to the small range of discrete values it was transformed into a categorical variable with six ordered levels.

1.2.0.4 YOJ

YOJ is a predictor describing the number of years on the job. People who stay at a job for a longer time are believed to be safer drivers. Apart from those who are unemployed (values of 0), **YOJ** seems to show a normal distribution.

1.2.0.5 INCOME

INCOME is a heavily skewed predictor variable, suggesting that outliers should be treated for modelling.

1.2.0.6 HOME_VAL

HOME_VAL is a home value predictor variable. In theory, home owners tend to drive more responsibly. The difference between owners and renters (values of 0) is visible in the summary statistics graph.

1.2.0.7 TRAVTIME

TRAVTIME is a predictor variable describing the distance to work. Long drives to work would suggest greater risk of an accident and claim. However, its graph shows a fairly normal distribution with a slightly longer right tail and little difference between the two target values, such that this variable may not be helpful in determining the probability of making a claim.

1.2.0.8 BLUEBOOK

BLUEBOOK is a predictor variable describing the value of the car. The boxplot demonstrates that the lower the value of the car, the higher the chance of making a claim. It is conceivable that higher-priced cars are driven more carefully.

1.2.0.9 TIF

TIF describes how long the customer has been with the insurance company. Plots reveal that the longer the tenure of a policyholder, the lower the likelihood of a claim - i.e. safe drivers tend to remain so.

1.2.0.10 OLDCLAIM

OLDCLAIM is a predictor describing the value of claims made in the past 5 years. It is very heavily skewed as most policyholders do not make claims.

1.2.0.11 CLM_FREQ

CLM_FREQ is a predictor that describes the frequency of claims in the past 5 years. It suggests that those who have made a claim in the past 5 years are more likely to make another claim. Although it was imported as a numeric variable, due to the small range of discrete values it was transformed into a categorical variable with six ordered levels.

1.2.0.12 MVR_PTS

MVR_PTS is a predictor that describes motor vehicle record points. The rationale is that more traffic tickets suggests less safe driving and a higher likelihood of claims. It appears to be a highly significant variable as seen in the boxplots below.

1.2.0.13 CAR_AGE

CAR_AGE describes the age of the policyholder's vehicle. One value is -3, which must be an error - this is corrected to 0.

1.2.0.14 PARENT1

PARENT1 indicates whether a policyholder is a single parent. This variable has been factorized.

1.2.0.15 SEX

SEX describes the gender of the driver. This variable has been factorized. It does not appear to be significant variable in the boxplots below.

1.2.0.16 MSTATUS

MSTATUS describes the marital status of the policyholder. The rationale is that married people drive more safely. This variable has been factorized.

1.2.0.17 EDUCATION

EDUCATION describes the education level of the driver. This variable is factorized. It may be correlated with INCOME.

1.2.0.18 JOB

JOB describes the type of job the driver has. This variable is factorized. It may be correlated with INCOME. In theory policyholders with white collar jobs tend to drive more safely.

1.2.0.19 CAR_TYPE

CAR_TYPE describes type of car. This variable is factorized.

1.2.0.20 CAR_USE

CAR_USE describes how the vehicle is used. Commercial vehicles are driven more and may have an elevated probability of accidents and claims. This variable is factorized.

1.2.0.21 RED_CAR

RED_CAR indicates whether the color of the vehicle is red. Red vehicles, especially sports cars, are associated with riskier driving and likelihood of claims. This variable is factorized.

1.2.0.22 REVOKED

REVOKED describes whether a policyholders license has been revoked in the past 7 years. License revocation is associated with riskier driving. This variable is factorized. The boxplot reveals that policyholders who previously lost their license are more likely to file claims.

1.2.0.23 URBANICITY

URBANICITY describes whether the driver lives in an urban area or a rural area. This variable has been factorized.

1.2.1 Summary Statistics Graphs

The shapes of the distributions of the continuous variables are very similar for both target values for all predictors. There does not seem to be a very large difference between those who file claims and those who do not for any of the predictors.

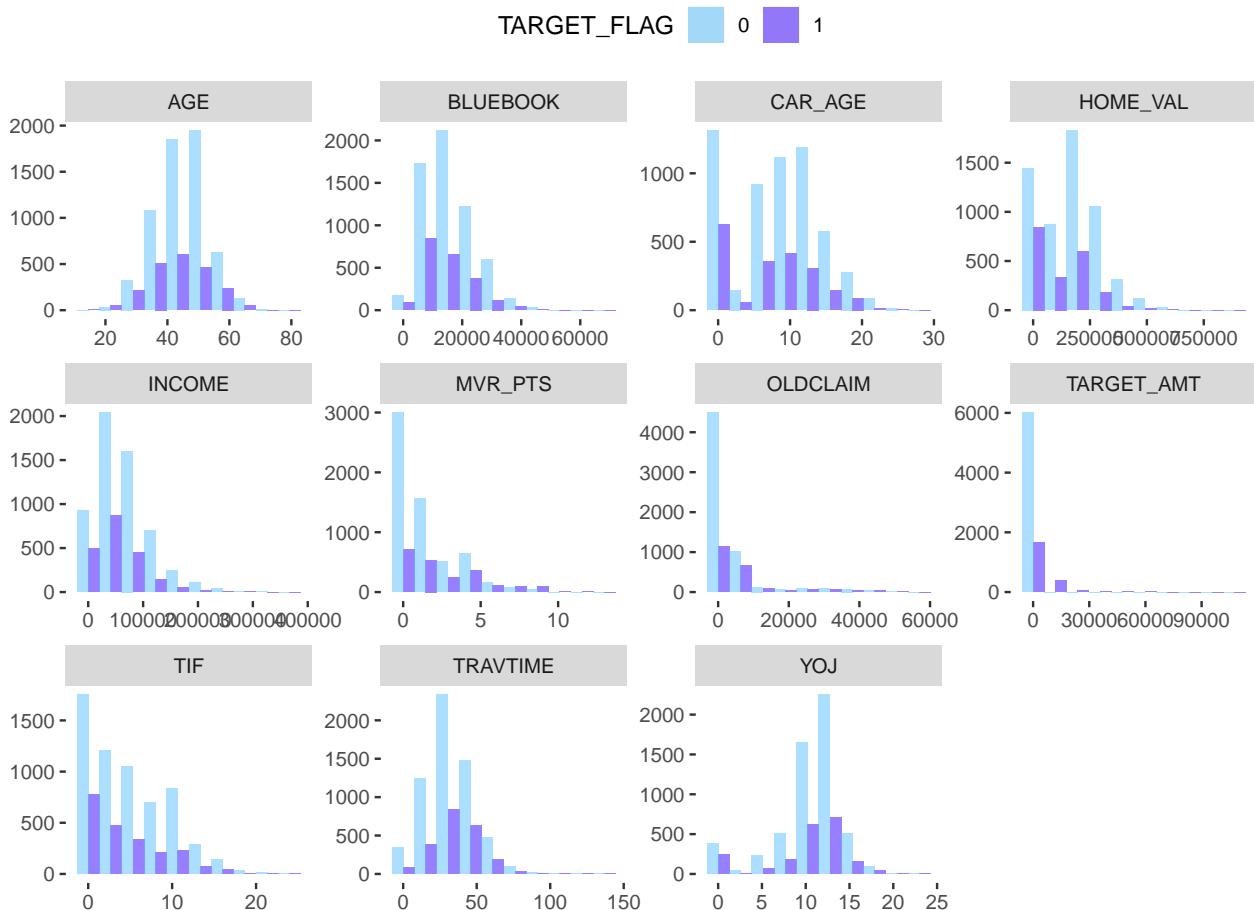


Figure 1: Numeric Data Distributions as a Function of TARGET_FLAG

Examining the dispersion of claims between variables, it looks like likelihoods are higher for drivers who are male, urban, blue collar, unmarried, or parents; as well as for those with commercial vehicles or a revoked license.

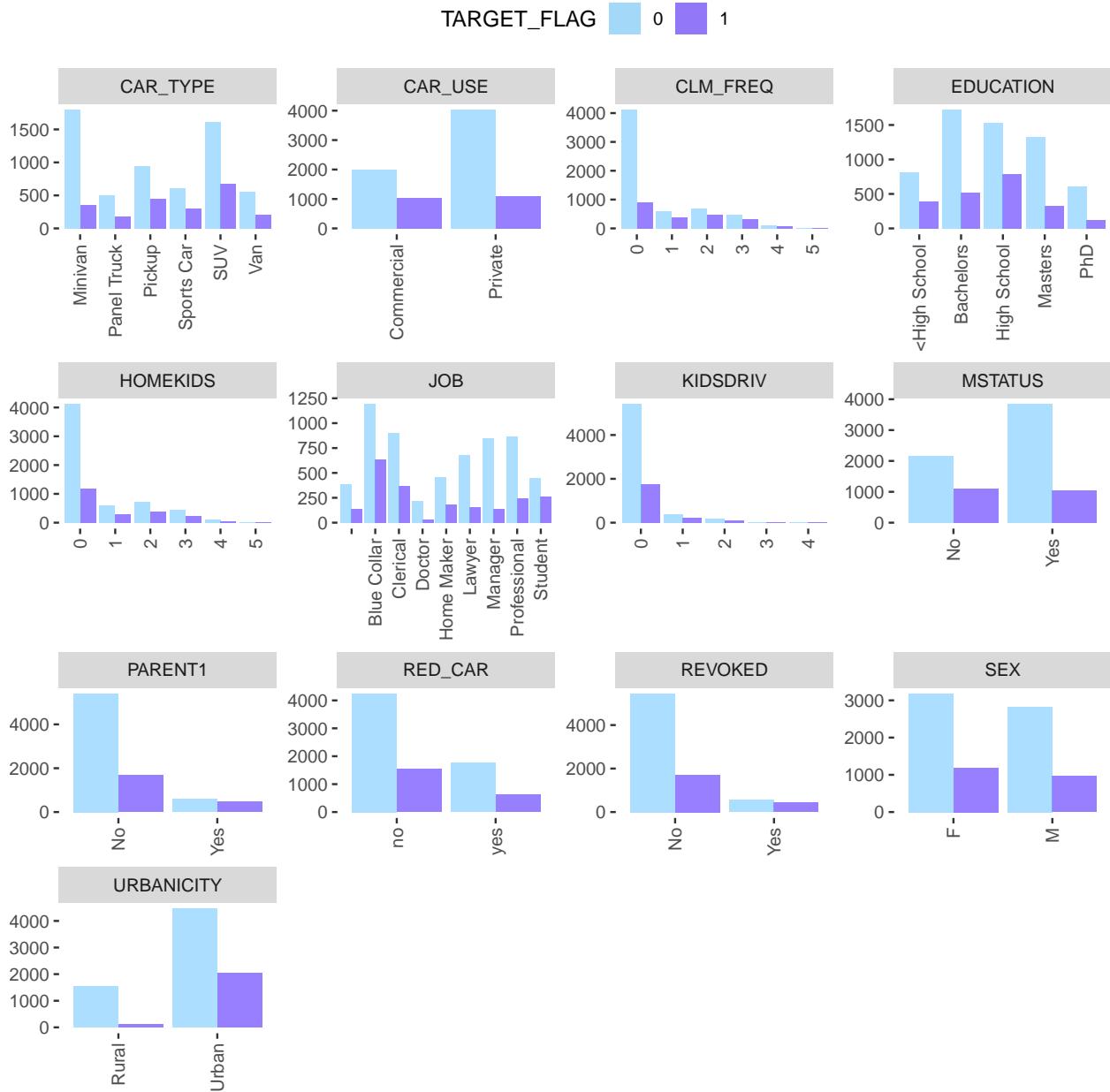


Figure 2: Categorical Data Distributions as a Function of TARGET_FLAG

The scale of the continuous variables' distributions are considerably different and difficult to visualize together. Scaling the distribution based on the standard deviation reveals that outliers are very abundant for the continuous variables OLDCLAIM, INCOME, TRAV_TIME, BLUEBOOK, and to a lesser extent HOME_VAL and TIF. The variables that appear to have the most outliers are OLDCLAIM, BLUEBOOK, TRAVTIME, and INCOME.

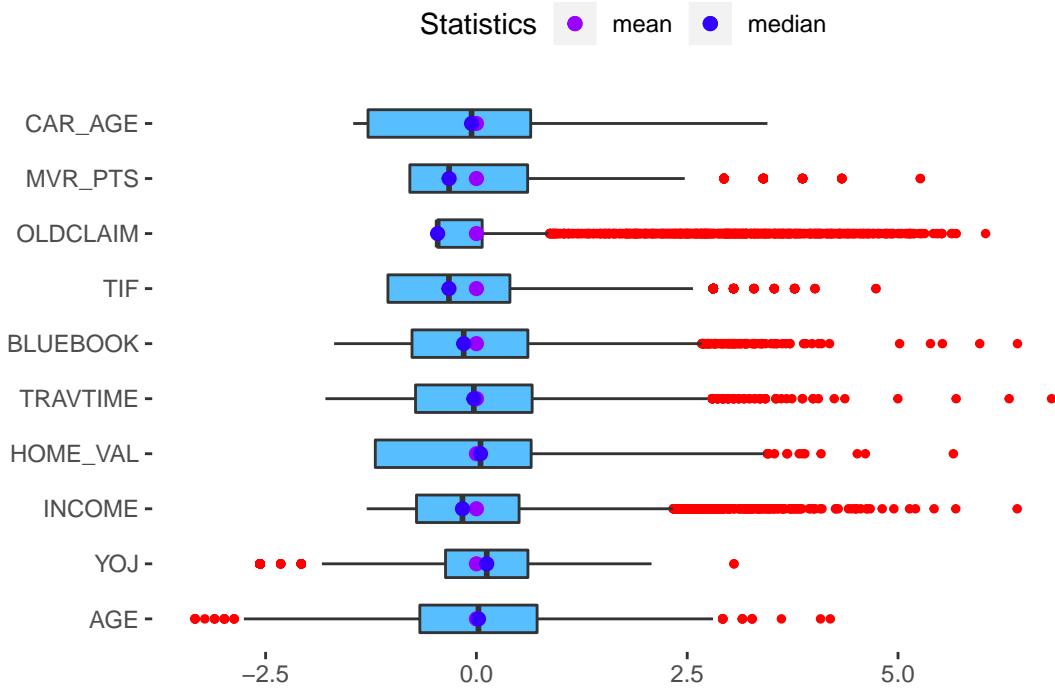


Figure 3: Scaled Boxplots

All of the variables show varying levels of skew save YOJ and AGE which appear the most normally distributed.

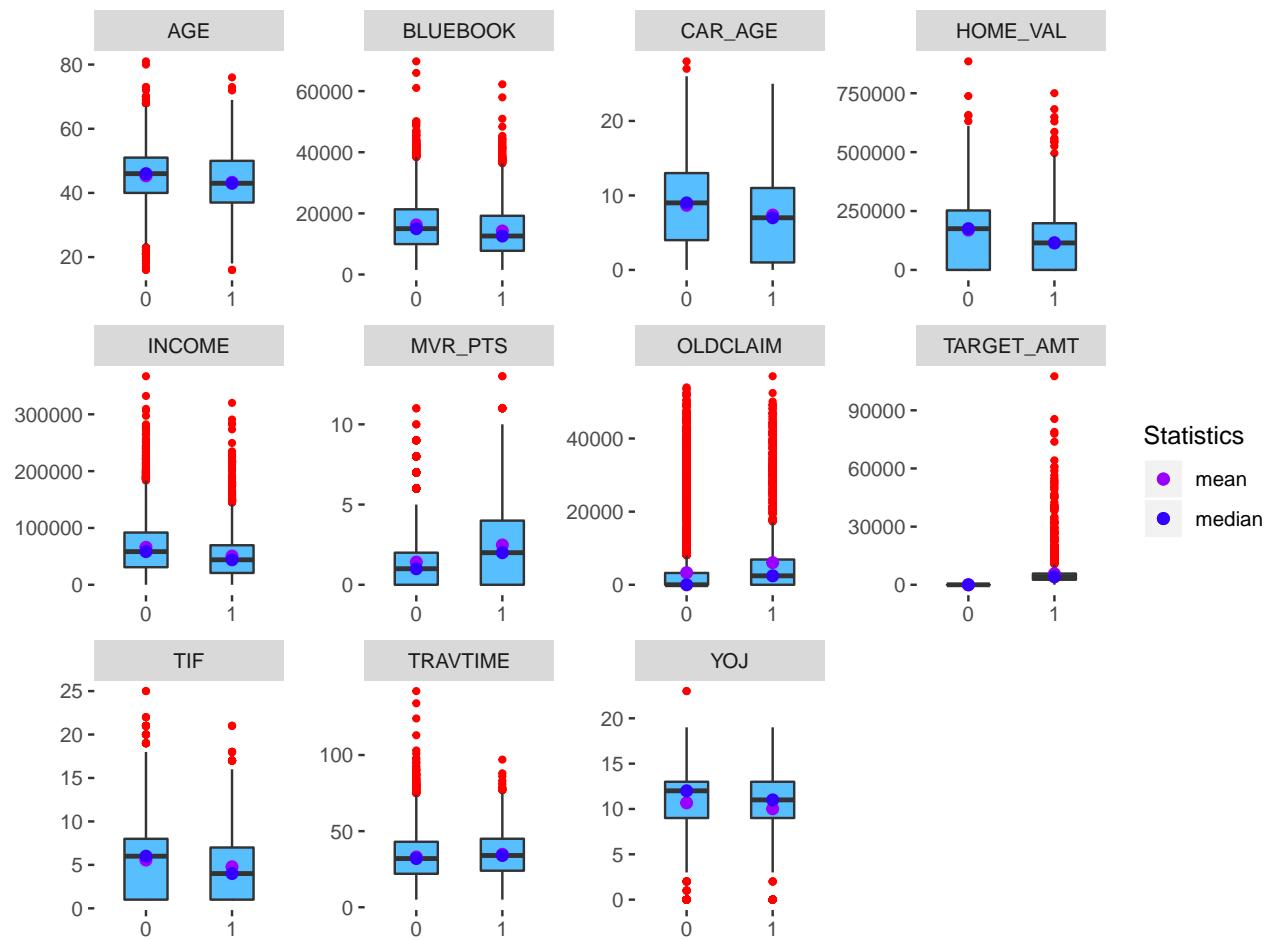


Figure 4: Linear relationship between each numeric predictor and the target

1.3 Linearity

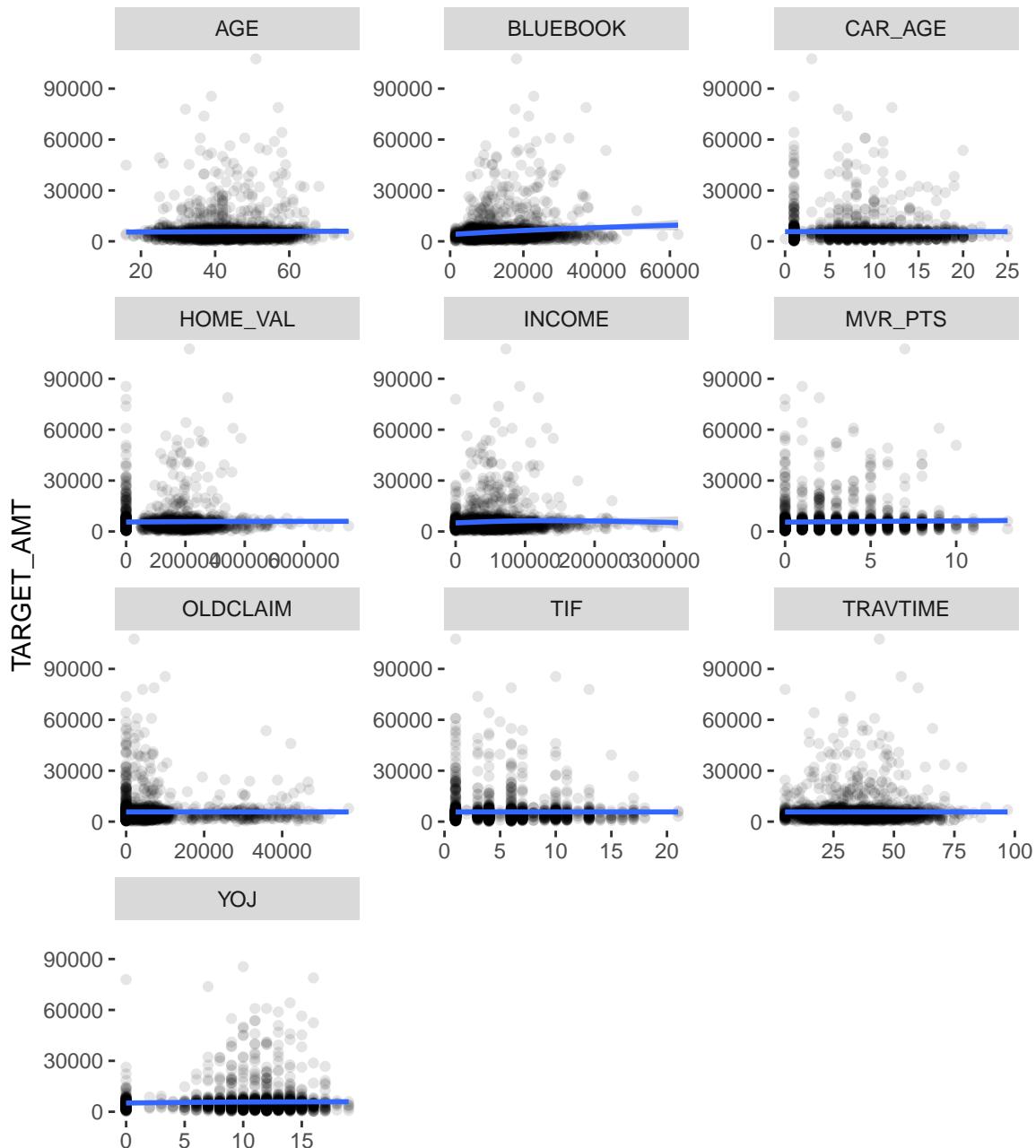


Figure 5: Scatter plot between numeric predictors and the TARGET_AMT, filtered for rows where TARGET_AMT is greater than 0

The plotted numeric predictors with their raw values fail to show any clear linear relationships with the TARGET_AMT except for the faintest of linearity in the BLUEBOOK variable.

[JO: DON'T THINK THE LOG TRANSFORM HAS HELPED - THINK WE SHOULD ADD]

[GAB: ADD WHAT? LOG DIDN'T HELP THOUGH YOU'RE RIGHT]

1.3.1 Log Transformed Data

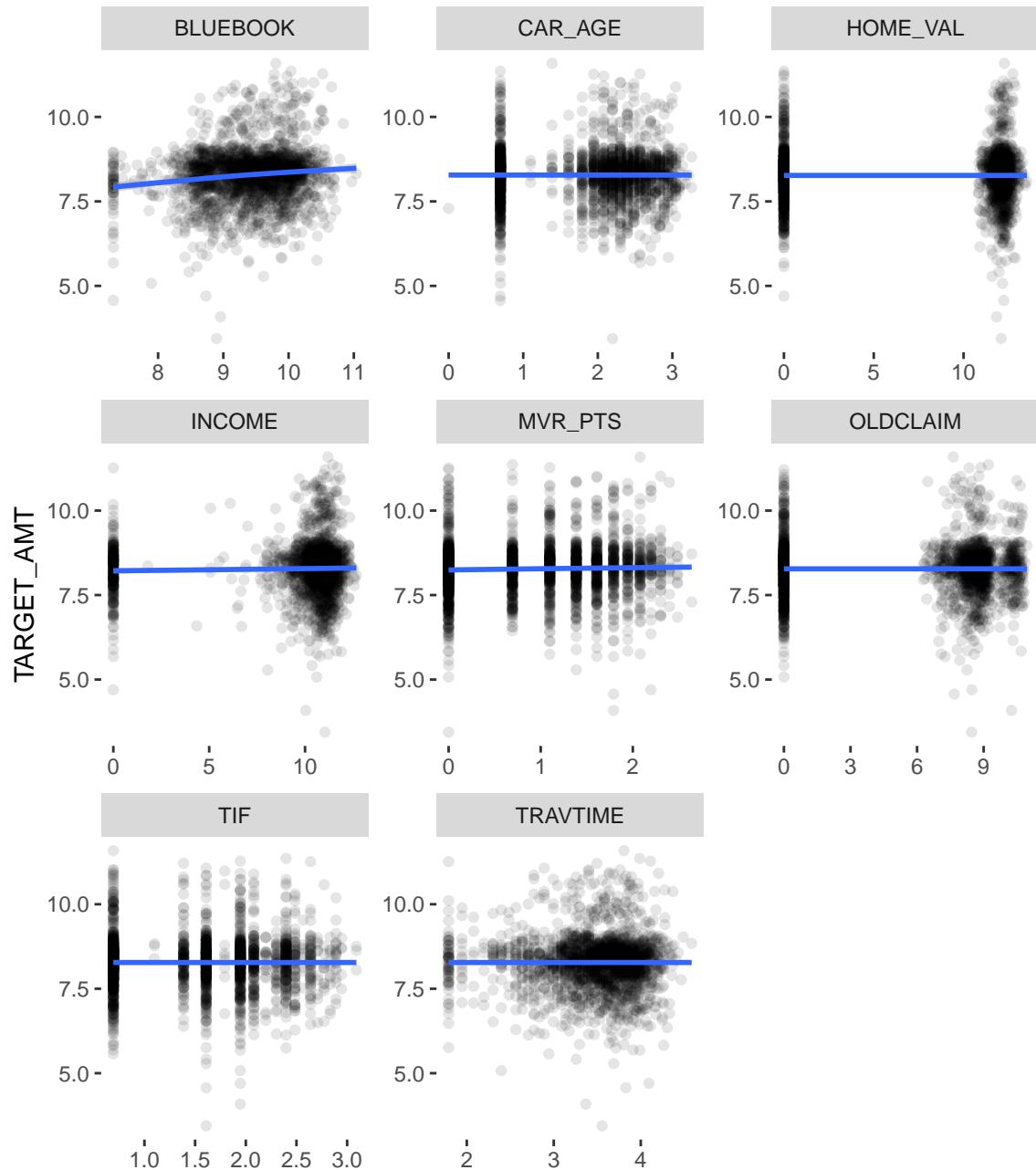


Figure 6: (#fig:f6.1)Scatter plot between log transformed numeric predictors and the log transformed TARGET_AMT filtered for rows where TARGET_AMT is greater than 0

In an attempt to distinguish the linearity of the variables alongside the TARGET_AMT, all numeric predictors and the TARGET_AMT underwent a log transformation. As a result, the linearity of BLUEBOOK became more apparent, but there was no obvious influence on the linearity of any of the other variables.

1.3.2 Box-Cox

Even though the linearity plots above don't show much improvement after a log transformation, a Box-Cox plot shows that a log transformation is recommended for the TARGET_AMT.

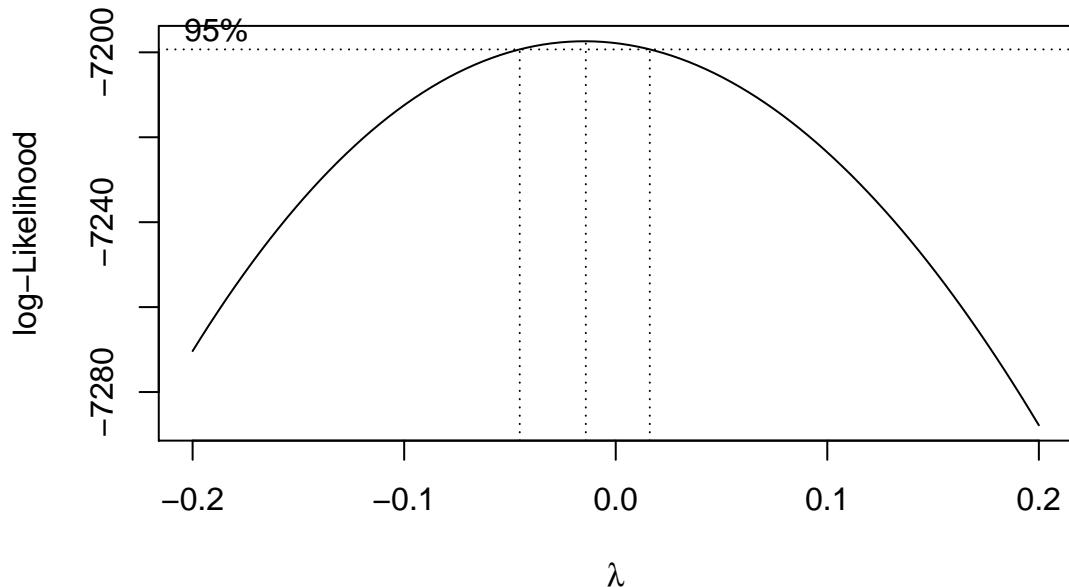


Figure 7: (#fig:f6.2)Box-Cox Plot

1.3.3 Square Root Transformed Predictors and Log Transformed Target

A plot of each numerical predictor square root transformed plotted against the log transformed TARGET_AMT as recommended by the Box-Cox plot still shows little improvement.

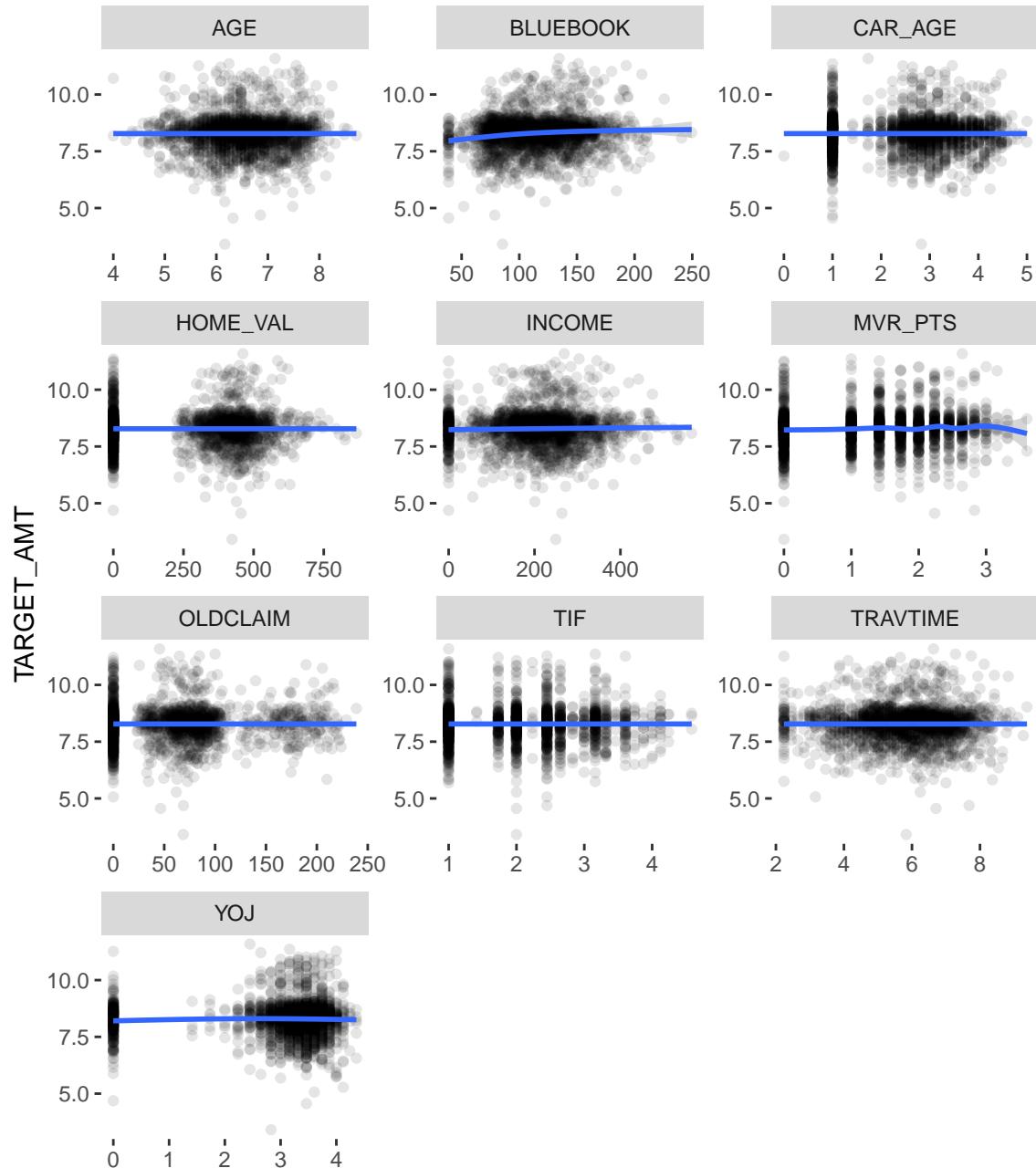


Figure 8: (#fig:f6.3)Scatter plot between square root transformed numeric predictors and the square root transformed TARGET_AMT filtered for rows where TARGET_AMT is greater than 0

1.4 Missing Data

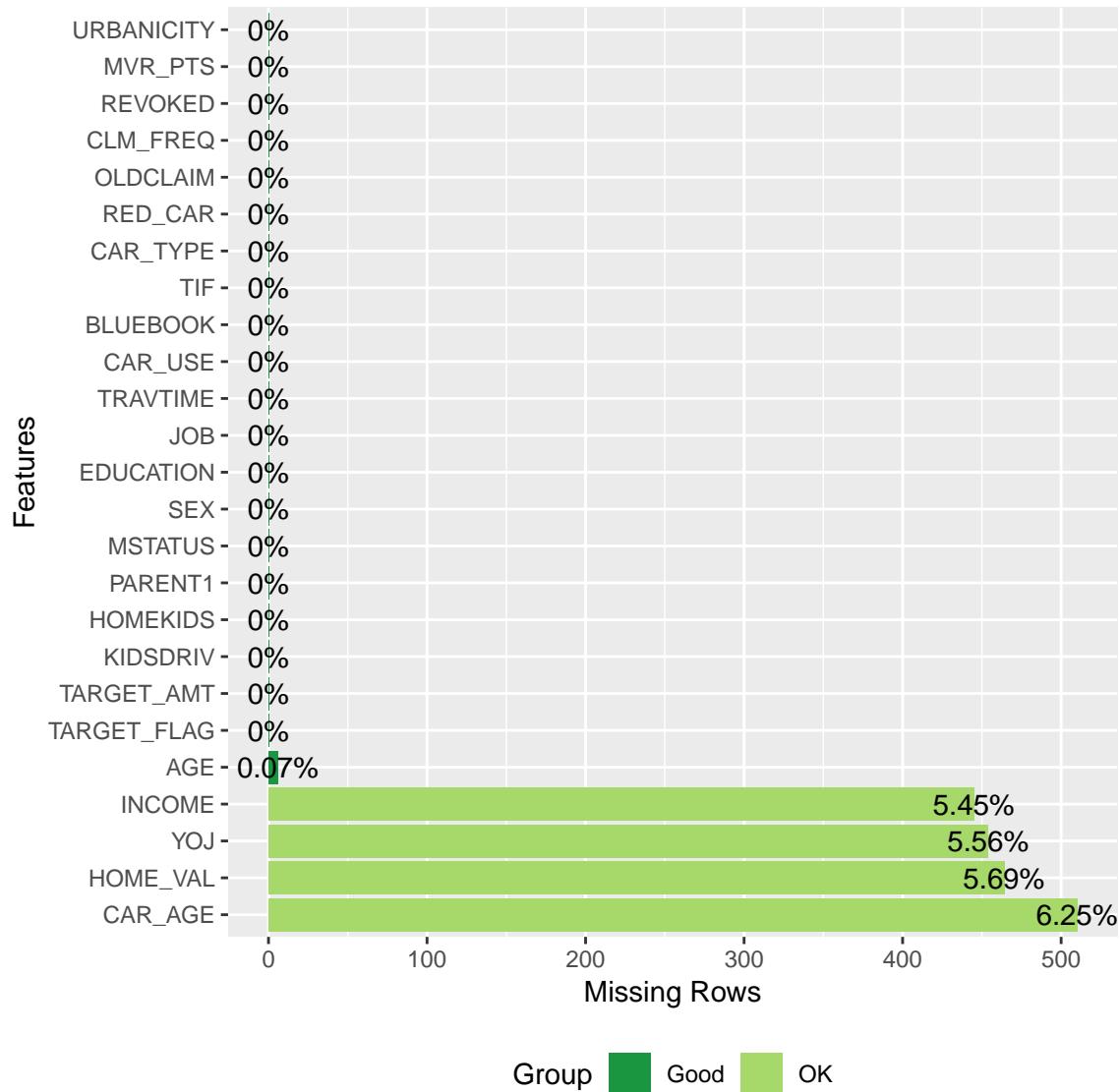


Figure 9: Missing data

A number of variables are missing observations: AGE, INCOME, YOJ, HOME_VAL, CAR_AGE. For AGE, the number is inconsequential, but the others range between 5% and 6% of total. Approximately 21% of the cases are missing one of these variables, and an additional 2% are missing more than one. For this reason, we don't suspect latent factors can account for the absences, and assume that these values are missing at random and can be imputed when preparing the data for modeling.

2 DATA PREPARATION

2.1 Missing Values

[JO: WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE M AND MAXIT VALUES (1 FOR AGE, 2 FOR OTHERS?)] [GAB: CAN I KNOW THE ANSWER TO THIS TOO?]

To deal with missing data values for the variables INCOME, YOJ, HOME_VAL, and CAR_AGE - and to a lesser extent AGE - the MICE (Multivariate Imputation By Chained Equations) package was leveraged. The package assumes missing values are missing at random and creates multiple imputations (replacement values) for multivariate missing data using a method based on Fully Conditional Specification, where each incomplete variable is imputed by a separate model. The method can impute mixes of continuous, binary, unordered categorical and ordered categorical, and continuous two-level data; and it can maintain consistency between imputations by means of passive imputation. The quality of imputed values was inspected using multiple diagnostic plots.

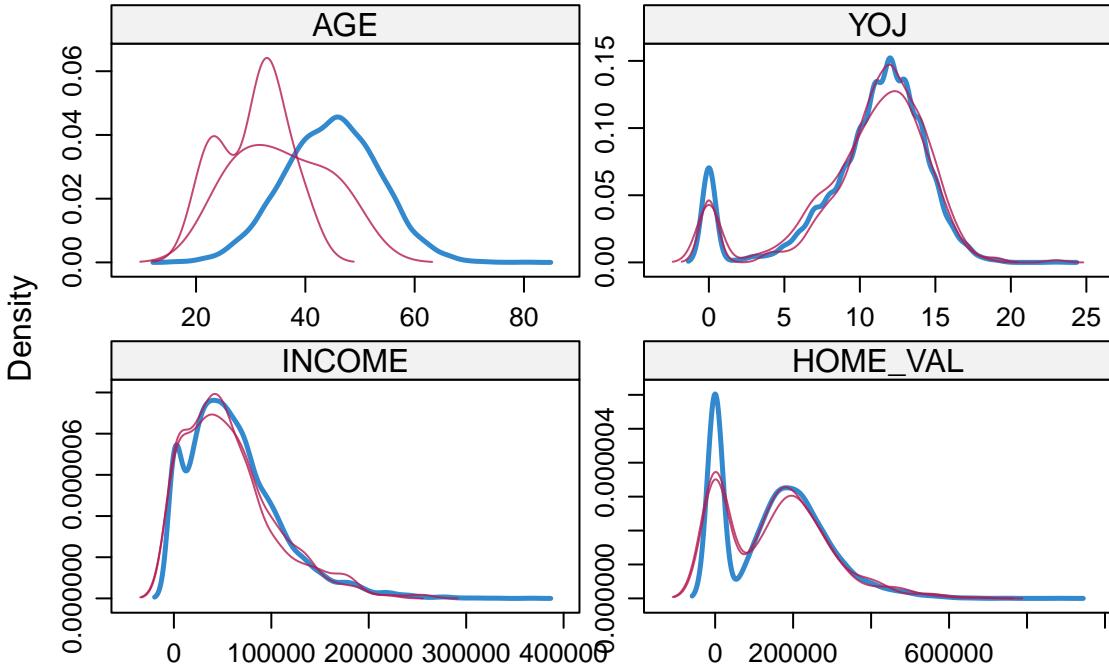
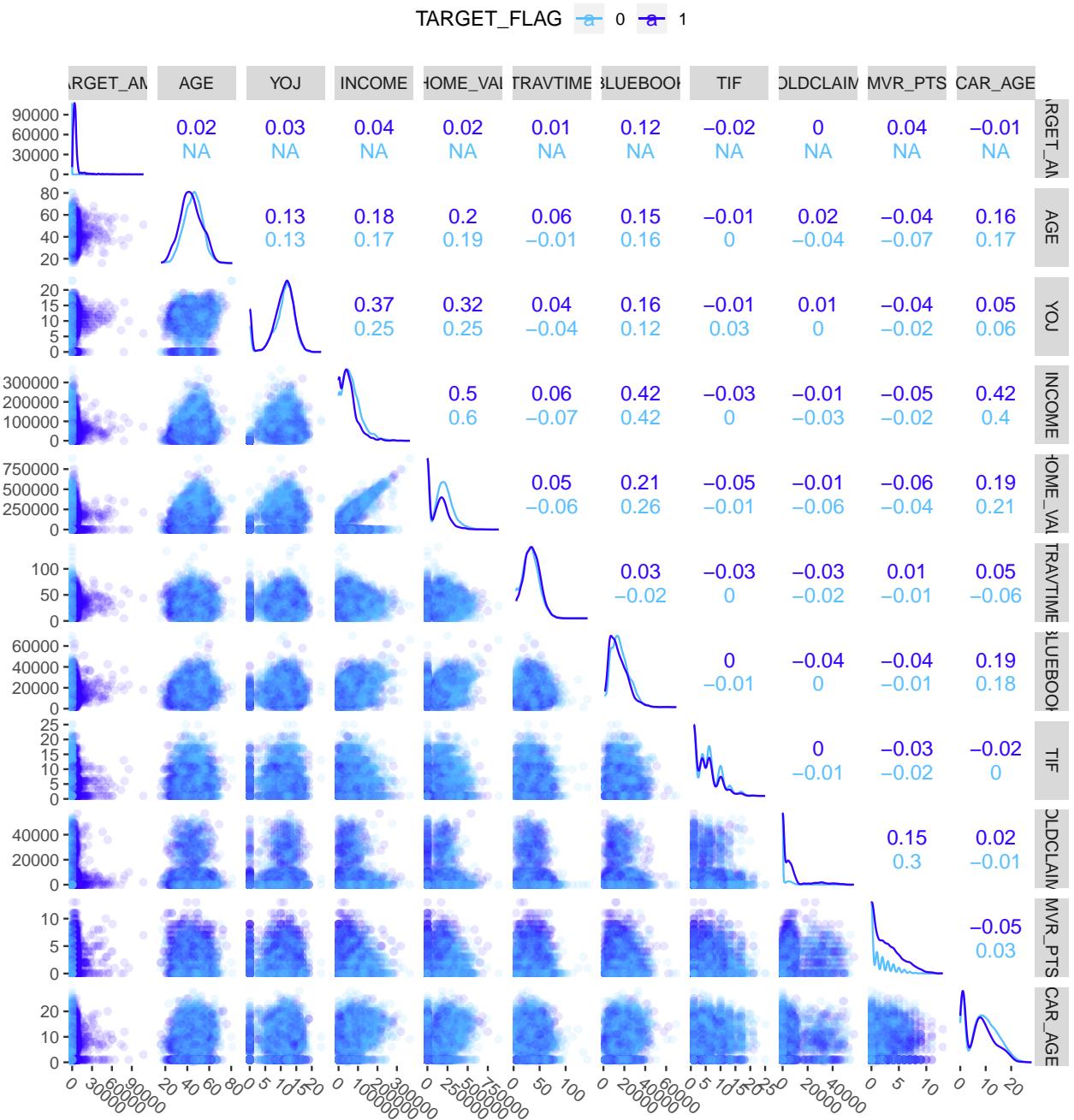


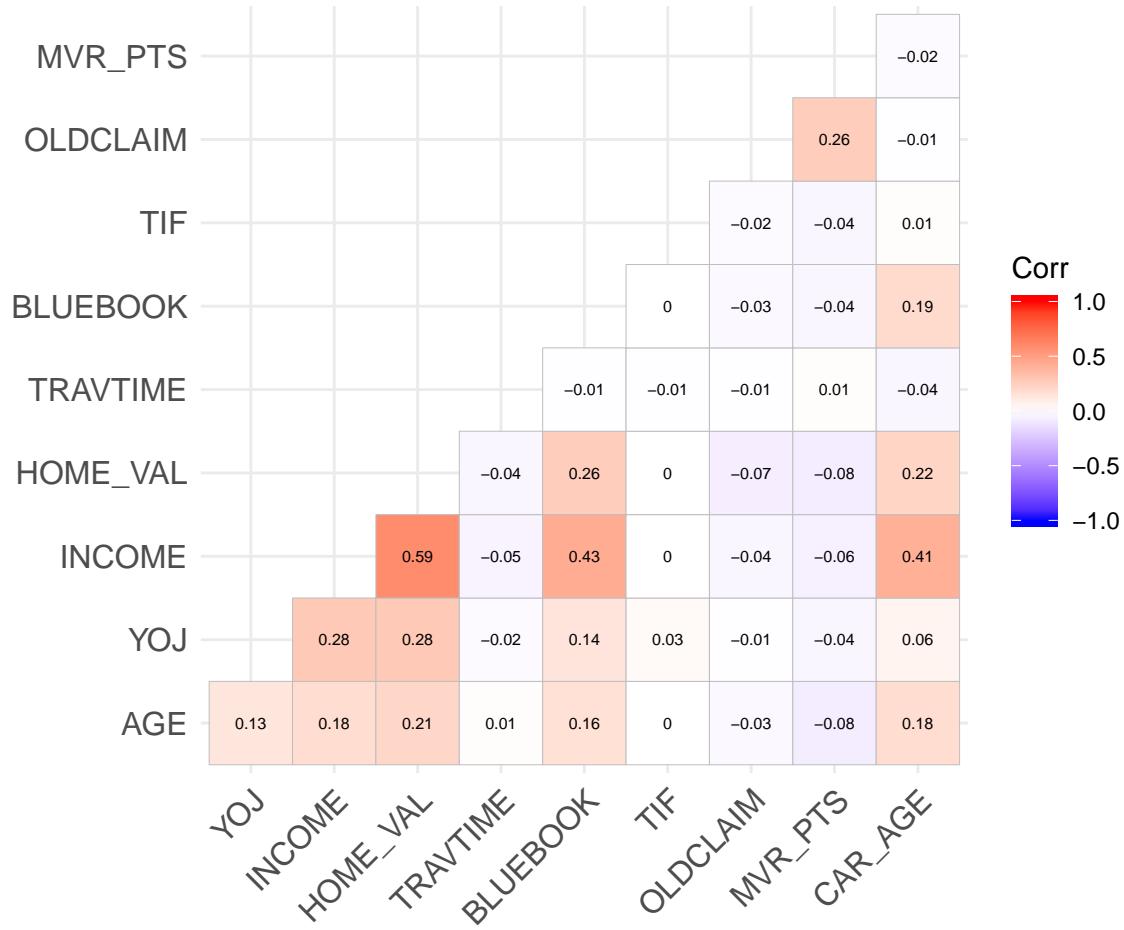
Figure 10: Difference between original and imputed data

The blue lines in the density plots above represent the original distributions and the red lines include the imputed values. With the exception of AGE, the distribution of the imputed values accords with the distribution of pre-existing values. The imputed values will be used for the four variables. Since AGE is missing only 0.07% or 6 cases and displayed a strange change to the distribution using the mice package, it was imputed separately using median imputation.



Unsurprisingly, higher levels of INCOME are found with higher values of YOJ; this also means more income is disposable, which shows correlation with HOME_VAL and BLUEBOOK.

Additionally, MVR PTS shows a positive correlation with OLDCLAIMS.



3 BUILD MODELS

3.1 Classification Models: Models 1, 2 and 3

The first three models use the predictor variables in binary logistic models as inputs and interpret their contributions to predicting the likelihood of a claim. We use `drop` and `MASS:stepAIC` functions to judge which variables to remove, evaluating AIC statistics as we go.

3.1.1 Model 1 - Base model using categorical predictors only

```
TARGET_FLAG ~ PARENT1 + SEX + MSTATUS + EDUCATION + JOB + CAR_TYPE +  
CAR_USE + REVOKED + URBANICITY + KIDSDRIV + HOMEKIDS + CLM_FREQ
```

For an easily interpretable model aimed at predicting TARGET_FLAG, inputs for Model 1 were restricted to categorical variables alone. The AIC metric as well as the p-value and significance code suggests that the RED_CAR variable could be removed, so this predictor was removed from model 1. Model 1 serves as a base model from which to compare other models.

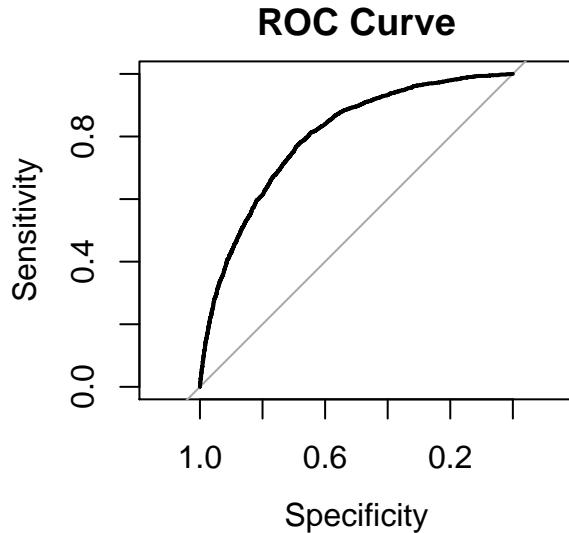


Figure 11: Model 1 ROC Curve

Table 5: Area Under the Curve

x
0.8

3.1.2 Confusion Matrix

```

## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##             Reference
## Prediction    0     1
##           0 5471 1603
##           1 169  408
##
##                 Accuracy : 0.768
##                   95% CI : (0.759, 0.778)
##   No Information Rate : 0.737
##   P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 0.000000000173
##
##                 Kappa : 0.224
## McNemar's Test P-Value : < 0.0000000000000002
##
##                 Sensitivity : 0.970
##                 Specificity  : 0.203
##   Pos Pred Value : 0.773
##   Neg Pred Value : 0.707
##                 Precision : 0.773
##                 Recall    : 0.970
##                 F1       : 0.861
##   Prevalence    : 0.737
##   Detection Rate : 0.715
## Detection Prevalence : 0.925
##   Balanced Accuracy : 0.586
##
## 'Positive' Class : 0
##

```

Observations	7651
Dependent variable	TARGET_FLAG
Type	Generalized linear model
Family	binomial
Link	logit

$\chi^2(37)$	1764.49
Pseudo-R ² (Cragg-Uhler)	0.30
Pseudo-R ² (McFadden)	0.20
AIC	7125.59
BIC	7389.41

	Est.	S.E.	z val.	p	VIF
(Intercept)	-1.68	0.23	-7.27	0.00	NA
PARENT1Yes	0.22	0.12	1.78	0.07	2.34
SEXF	-0.31	0.09	-3.38	0.00	2.36
MSTATUSNo	0.68	0.08	8.96	0.00	1.67
EDUCATIONBachelors	-0.51	0.11	-4.72	0.00	7.49
EDUCATIONMasters	-0.41	0.16	-2.51	0.01	7.49
EDUCATIONPhD	-0.49	0.20	-2.51	0.01	7.49
EDUCATIONHigh School	-0.03	0.10	-0.35	0.73	7.49
JOBClerical	0.61	0.20	3.11	0.00	14.06
JOBDoctor	-0.27	0.26	-1.03	0.30	14.06
JOBHome Maker	0.72	0.20	3.63	0.00	14.06
JOBLawyer	0.16	0.17	0.91	0.36	14.06
JOBManager	-0.61	0.17	-3.50	0.00	14.06
JOBProfessional	0.24	0.18	1.35	0.18	14.06
JOBStudent	0.72	0.20	3.52	0.00	14.06
JOBBlue Collar	0.43	0.19	2.28	0.02	14.06
CAR_TYPEPanel Truck	0.21	0.14	1.49	0.14	3.71
CAR_TYPEPickup	0.59	0.10	5.79	0.00	3.71
CAR_TYPESports Car	1.22	0.12	9.84	0.00	3.71
CAR_TYPEVan	0.40	0.12	3.22	0.00	3.71
CAR_TYPESUV	0.95	0.10	9.06	0.00	3.71
CAR_USEPrivate	-0.74	0.09	-7.96	0.00	2.47
REVOKEYES	0.74	0.08	9.10	0.00	1.01
URBANICITYRural	-2.20	0.11	-19.34	0.00	1.11
KIDSDRV1	0.40	0.11	3.51	0.00	1.54
KIDSDRV2	0.69	0.16	4.20	0.00	1.54
KIDSDRV3	0.86	0.32	2.72	0.01	1.54
KIDSDRV4	-11.10	204.58	-0.05	0.96	1.54
HOMEKIDS1	0.34	0.11	3.01	0.00	2.65
HOMEKIDS2	0.28	0.11	2.51	0.01	2.65
HOMEKIDS3	0.27	0.13	2.09	0.04	2.65
HOMEKIDS4	0.05	0.21	0.26	0.80	2.65
HOMEKIDS5	0.03	0.69	0.05	0.96	2.65
CLM_FREQ1	0.64	0.09	7.41	0.00	1.06
CLM_FREQ2	0.68	0.08	8.51	0.00	1.06
CLM_FREQ3	0.67	0.09	7.08	0.00	1.06
CLM_FREQ4	0.97	0.17	5.61	0.00	1.06
CLM_FREQ5	1.00	0.55	1.84	0.07	1.06

Standard errors: MLE

3.1.3 Model 2 - Refined base model plus numerical predictors

TARGET_FLAG ~ MSTATUS + EDUCATION_Bachelors + JOB_Clerical + JOB_Manager + CAR_TYPE + CAR_USE + REVOKEYES + URBANICITY + KIDSDRV + HOMEKIDS + CLM_FREQ + INCOME + HOME_VAL + TRAVTIME + BLUEBOOK + TIF + OLDCLAIM + MVR PTS,

Building on model 1, model 2 excludes the RED_CAR variable and adds in all of the numerical variables to see if they add value to our model. After the initial model statistics were examined we then further refined the

model by removing AGE, CAR_AGE, SEX, YOJ, and PARENT1 due to low p-value significance. EDUCATION, and JOB were only significant if the education was ‘Bachelors’ or if the job was ‘Manager’, so two new binary variables, EDUCATION_Bachelors and JOB_Manager were added to the dataset indicating yes or no for these specific education and job values.

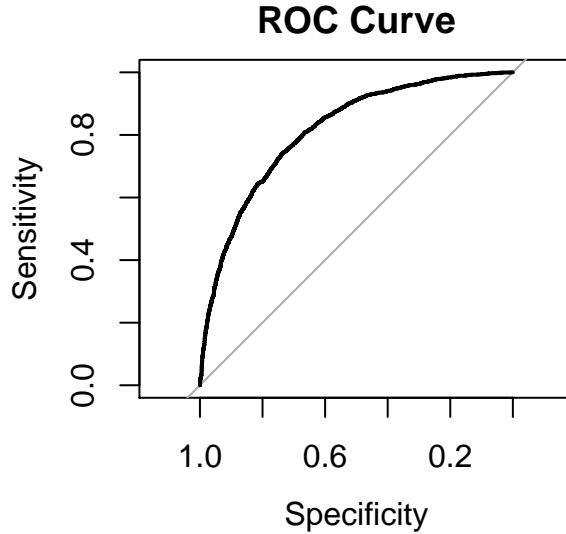


Figure 12: Model 3 ROC Curve

Table 6: Area Under the Curve

$$\begin{array}{c} \hline x \\ \hline \underline{0.81} \end{array}$$

3.1.4 Confusion Matrix

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##             Reference
## Prediction    0     1
##           0 5455 1505
##           1   185  506
##
##                  Accuracy : 0.779
##                  95% CI : (0.77, 0.788)
##      No Information Rate : 0.737
##      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : <0.0000000000000002
##
##                  Kappa : 0.277
##  Mcnemar's Test P-Value : <0.0000000000000002
##
##                  Sensitivity : 0.967
##                  Specificity : 0.252
##      Pos Pred Value : 0.784
##      Neg Pred Value : 0.732
##                  Precision : 0.784
##                  Recall : 0.967
```

```
##                 F1 : 0.866
##                 Prevalence : 0.737
##                 Detection Rate : 0.713
## Detection Prevalence : 0.910
##                 Balanced Accuracy : 0.609
##
##                 'Positive' Class : 0
##
```

Observations	7651
Dependent variable	TARGET_FLAG
Type	Generalized linear model
Family	binomial
Link	logit

$\chi^2(33)$	1986.84
Pseudo-R ² (Cragg-Uhler)	0.33
Pseudo-R ² (McFadden)	0.23
AIC	6895.24
BIC	7131.28

	Est.	S.E.	z val.	p	VIF
(Intercept)	-0.96	0.16	-6.18	0.00	NA
MSTATUSNo	0.64	0.08	8.55	0.00	1.55
EDUCATION_BachelorsTRUE	-0.27	0.07	-3.89	0.00	1.05
JOB_ClericalTRUE	0.26	0.09	3.05	0.00	1.16
JOB_ManagerTRUE	-0.77	0.11	-6.79	0.00	1.08
CAR_TYPEPanel Truck	0.52	0.15	3.51	0.00	2.23
CAR_TYPEPickup	0.46	0.10	4.50	0.00	2.23
CAR_TYPESports Car	0.93	0.11	8.47	0.00	2.23
CAR_TYPEVan	0.54	0.12	4.37	0.00	2.23
CAR_TYPESUV	0.67	0.09	7.61	0.00	2.23
CAR_USEPrivate	-0.90	0.07	-12.10	0.00	1.52
REVOKEYES	0.95	0.10	9.96	0.00	1.36
URBANICITYRural	-2.29	0.12	-19.72	0.00	1.13
KIDSDRV1	0.42	0.12	3.64	0.00	1.53
KIDSDRV2	0.71	0.17	4.25	0.00	1.53
KIDSDRV3	0.74	0.32	2.29	0.02	1.53
KIDSDRV4	-11.57	199.91	-0.06	0.95	1.53
HOMEKIDS1	0.42	0.10	4.36	0.00	1.60
HOMEKIDS2	0.36	0.10	3.77	0.00	1.60
HOMEKIDS3	0.36	0.12	3.08	0.00	1.60
HOMEKIDS4	0.21	0.21	1.03	0.30	1.60
HOMEKIDS5	0.25	0.70	0.36	0.72	1.60
CLM_FREQ1	0.58	0.10	5.68	0.00	1.87
CLM_FREQ2	0.67	0.10	6.85	0.00	1.87
CLM_FREQ3	0.62	0.11	5.67	0.00	1.87
CLM_FREQ4	0.81	0.18	4.50	0.00	1.87
CLM_FREQ5	1.14	0.56	2.04	0.04	1.87
INCOME	-0.00	0.00	-5.97	0.00	1.84
HOME_VAL	-0.00	0.00	-3.34	0.00	1.94
TRAVTIME	0.01	0.00	7.67	0.00	1.04
BLUEBOOK	-0.00	0.00	-4.73	0.00	1.76
TIF	-0.06	0.01	-7.39	0.00	1.01
OLDCLAIM	-0.00	0.00	-4.62	0.00	1.89
MVR PTS	0.10	0.01	6.83	0.00	1.24

Standard errors: MLE

3.1.5 Model 3 - Binary logistic model

Model 3 takes a similar approach to model 2 by incorporating all numeric predictor variables plus the categorical predictors that were found to be significant in the previous model. Skewed numeric predictors (BLUEBOOK, CAR AGE, HOME_VAL, INCOME, MVR PTS, OLDCLAIM, TIF, and TRAVTIME,) were log transformed and added to the model as additional predictors. AGE and YOJ were not included since they were already normally distributed and determined not to be significant in the previous models. The model was then refined through backward elimination.

3.1.5.1 Original Model

TARGET_FLAG ~ MSTATUS + EDUCATION_Bachelors + JOB_Clerical + JOB_Manager +
CAR_TYPE + CAR_USE + REVOKEYES + URBANICITY + KIDSDRV + HOMEKIDS +

$\text{CLM_FREQ} + \text{BLUEBOOK} + \text{CAR_AGE} + \text{HOME_VAL} + \text{INCOME} + \text{MVR_PTS} + \text{OLDCLAIM} + \text{TIF} + \text{TRAVTIME} + \log(\text{BLUEBOOK}) + \log(\text{CAR_AGE}+1) + \log(\text{HOME_VAL}+1) + \log(\text{INCOME}+1) + \log(\text{MVR_PTS}+1) + \log(\text{OLDCLAIM}+1) + \log(\text{TIF}) + \log(\text{TRAVTIME}),$

3.1.5.2 Model after backward elimination process

$\text{TARGET_FLAG} \sim \text{MSTATUS} + \text{EDUCATION_Bachelors} + \text{JOB_Clerical} + \text{JOB_Manager} + \text{CAR_TYPE} + \text{CAR_USE} + \text{REVOKE} + \text{URBANICITY} + \text{KIDSDRIV} + \text{HOMEKIDS} + \text{CAR_AGE} + \text{HOME_VAL} + \text{INCOME} + \text{MVR_PTS} + \text{OLDCLAIM} + \log(\text{BLUEBOOK}) + \log(\text{INCOME}+1) + \log(\text{OLDCLAIM}+1) + \log(\text{TIF}) + \log(\text{TRAVTIME}),$

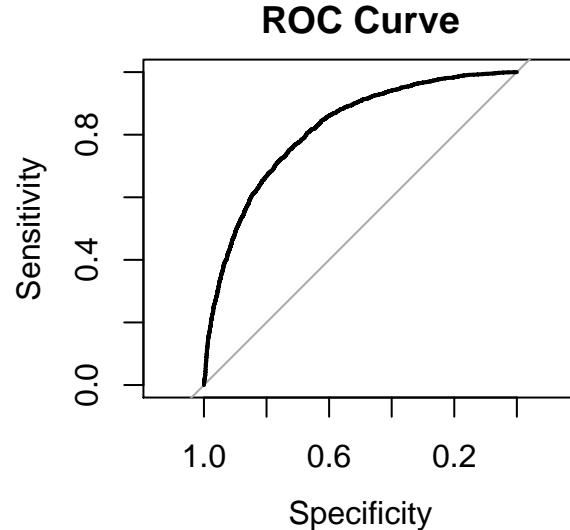


Figure 13: Model 4 ROC Curve

Table 7: Area Under the Curve

x
0.82

3.1.6 Confusion Matrix

```
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##           Reference
## Prediction    0     1
##           0 5449 1491
##           1   191  520
##
##           Accuracy : 0.78
##             95% CI : (0.771, 0.789)
##   No Information Rate : 0.737
##   P-Value [Acc > NIR] : <0.0000000000000002
##
##           Kappa : 0.284
##   Mcnemar's Test P-Value : <0.0000000000000002
```

```
##          Sensitivity : 0.966
##          Specificity  : 0.259
##          Pos Pred Value : 0.785
##          Neg Pred Value : 0.731
##          Precision   : 0.785
##          Recall      : 0.966
##          F1          : 0.866
##          Prevalence   : 0.737
##          Detection Rate : 0.712
##          Detection Prevalence : 0.907
##          Balanced Accuracy : 0.612
##
##          'Positive' Class : 0
##
```

Observations	7651
Dependent variable	TARGET_FLAG
Type	Generalized linear model
Family	binomial
Link	logit

$\chi^2(31)$	2017.05
Pseudo-R ² (Cragg-Uhler)	0.34
Pseudo-R ² (McFadden)	0.23
AIC	6861.02
BIC	7083.19

	Est.	S.E.	z val.	p	VIF
(Intercept)	1.13	0.57	1.96	0.05	NA
MSTATUSNo	0.66	0.08	8.79	0.00	1.55
EDUCATION_BachelorsTRUE	-0.26	0.07	-3.61	0.00	1.05
JOB_ClericalTRUE	0.28	0.09	3.01	0.00	1.30
JOB_ManagerTRUE	-0.73	0.11	-6.49	0.00	1.08
CAR_TYPEPanel Truck	0.45	0.14	3.17	0.00	1.96
CAR_TYPEPickup	0.46	0.10	4.56	0.00	1.96
CAR_TYPESports Car	0.90	0.11	8.12	0.00	1.96
CAR_TYPEVan	0.55	0.12	4.46	0.00	1.96
CAR_TYPESUV	0.67	0.09	7.64	0.00	1.96
CAR_USEPrivate	-0.89	0.08	-11.69	0.00	1.57
REVOKEDYYes	0.97	0.10	10.10	0.00	1.37
URBANICITYRural	-2.31	0.12	-19.87	0.00	1.13
KIDSDRV1	0.44	0.12	3.73	0.00	1.53
KIDSDRV2	0.72	0.17	4.30	0.00	1.53
KIDSDRV3	0.76	0.33	2.32	0.02	1.53
KIDSDRV4	-11.62	190.55	-0.06	0.95	1.53
HOMEKIDS1	0.41	0.10	4.17	0.00	1.61
HOMEKIDS2	0.33	0.10	3.44	0.00	1.61
HOMEKIDS3	0.34	0.12	2.84	0.00	1.61
HOMEKIDS4	0.15	0.21	0.72	0.47	1.61
HOMEKIDS5	0.21	0.70	0.30	0.76	1.61
CAR_AGE	-0.02	0.01	-3.15	0.00	1.30
HOME_VAL	-0.00	0.00	-3.05	0.00	1.97
INCOME	-0.00	0.00	-3.08	0.00	2.57
MVR PTS	0.10	0.01	6.74	0.00	1.24
OLDCLAIM	-0.00	0.00	-5.59	0.00	2.33
log(BLUEBOOK)	-0.32	0.06	-5.51	0.00	1.48
log(INCOME + 1)	-0.03	0.01	-2.82	0.00	1.75
log(OLDCLAIM + 1)	0.08	0.01	8.20	0.00	2.22
log(TIF)	-0.23	0.03	-7.26	0.00	1.01
log(TRAVTIME)	0.41	0.05	7.60	0.00	1.03

Standard errors: MLE

3.2 Regression Models: Models 4, 5, and 6

The next two models are multiple linear regression models aimed at predicting the value of claims based on different approaches, including constraining the cases based on TARGET_FLAG (i.e. based on whether or not a claim was filed) and different approaches to selecting explanatory variables.

23 lines were removed where TARGET_AMT greater than \$45,000; these lines had a BLUEBOOK value far less than the car crash cost. A new variable `mileage` was created based on TRAVTIME and CAR_AGE.

3.2.1 Model 4 - Multiple linear regression model

Model 4 is a multiple linear regression model built only on cases with claims where TARGET_FLAG equals 1. The model is refined using stepwise elimination. From the model summary it can be observed that the Adjusted R-squared value is very low at 0.04.

```
TARGET_AMT ~ KIDSDRV + log(AGE) + AGE + HOMEKIDS + YOJ + log(INCOME +  
0.0000000000001) + INCOME + CAR_AGE + log(mileage) + log(BLUEBOOK) + BLUEBOOK  
+ TIF + log(OLDCLAIM + 0.0000000000001) + OLDCLAIM + CLM_FREQ + MVR PTS +  
CAR_AGE + PARENT1 + SEX + EDUCATION_Bachelors + JOB_Clerical + JOB_Manager  
+ CAR_TYPE + REVOKED + URBANICITY + MSTATUS + CAR_USE
```

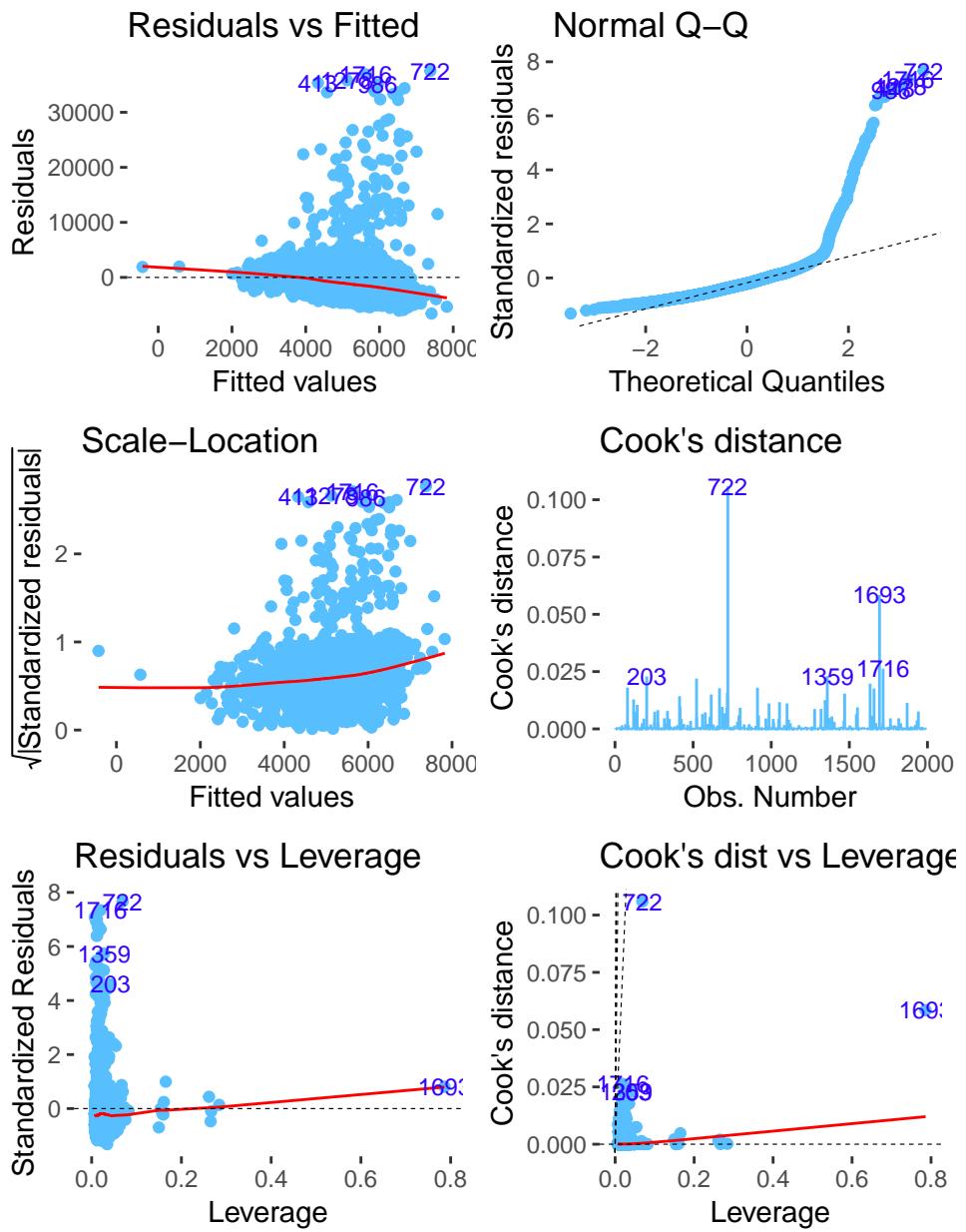


Figure 14: Model 4 Diagnostic Plots

Observations	1988
Dependent variable	TARGET_AMT
Type	OLS linear regression
<hr/>	
F(40,1947)	1.44
R ²	0.03
Adj. R ²	0.01

	Est.	S.E.	t val.	p	VIF
(Intercept)	13448.22	14624.63	0.92	0.36	NA
KIDSDRV1	148.33	441.87	0.34	0.74	1.93
KIDSDRV2	468.70	582.65	0.80	0.42	1.93
KIDSDRV3	-295.77	1051.99	-0.28	0.78	1.93
log(AGE)	-4742.81	3434.47	-1.38	0.17	48.66
AGE	127.15	82.37	1.54	0.12	47.96
HOMEKIDS1	259.56	474.76	0.55	0.58	4.39
HOMEKIDS2	222.39	467.48	0.48	0.63	4.39
HOMEKIDS3	368.76	528.90	0.70	0.49	4.39
HOMEKIDS4	1194.72	821.44	1.45	0.15	4.39
HOMEKIDS5	989.90	2604.18	0.38	0.70	4.39
YOJ	-47.64	46.47	-1.03	0.31	3.34
log(INCOME + 0.0000000000000001)	23.39	15.68	1.49	0.14	3.72
INCOME	-0.00	0.00	-0.44	0.66	2.02
CAR_AGE	-22.19	28.86	-0.77	0.44	1.97
log(mileage)	96.73	78.94	1.23	0.22	1.59
log(BLUEBOOK)	995.28	468.43	2.12	0.03	7.38
BLUEBOOK	-0.01	0.04	-0.17	0.86	10.05
TIF	-23.70	29.33	-0.81	0.42	1.03
log(OLDCLAIM + 0.0000000000000001)	190.41	331.22	0.57	0.57	3456.36
OLDCLAIM	0.01	0.03	0.33	0.74	7.19
CLM_FREQ1	-7885.99	13329.63	-0.59	0.55	3529.74
CLM_FREQ2	-7845.02	13327.05	-0.59	0.56	3529.74
CLM_FREQ3	-8190.38	13330.17	-0.61	0.54	3529.74
CLM_FREQ4	-9167.22	13325.73	-0.69	0.49	3529.74
CLM_FREQ5	-8837.38	13521.19	-0.65	0.51	3529.74
MVR PTS	74.09	48.78	1.52	0.13	1.21
PARENT1Yes	-163.71	462.82	-0.35	0.72	2.84
SEXF	-446.64	413.06	-1.08	0.28	3.25
EDUCATION_BachelorsTRUE	-249.72	275.20	-0.91	0.36	1.06
JOB_ClericalTRUE	-360.21	345.03	-1.04	0.30	1.33
JOB_ManagerTRUE	-557.34	504.60	-1.10	0.27	1.12
CAR_TYPEPanel Truck	185.48	658.16	0.28	0.78	7.50
CAR_TYPEPickup	419.08	404.82	1.04	0.30	7.50
CAR_TYPESports Car	662.50	518.57	1.28	0.20	7.50
CAR_TYPEVan	-54.23	520.39	-0.10	0.92	7.50
CAR_TYPESUV	639.50	461.09	1.39	0.17	7.50
REVOKEDYes	-573.09	361.22	-1.59	0.11	1.65
URBANICITYRural	-488.03	519.51	-0.94	0.35	1.04
MSTATUSNo	759.76	320.47	2.37	0.02	1.98
CAR_USEPrivate	-80.55	291.64	-0.28	0.78	1.64

Standard errors: OLS

3.2.2 Model 5 - Multiple linear regression model

$$\text{TARGET_AMT} \sim \text{TARGET_FLAG} + \log(\text{BLUEBOOK}) + \text{MVR_PTS} + \text{MSTATUS}$$

Model 5 is a multiple linear regression model built on all cases - in other words, it relaxed the constraint that a claim was filed, and so includes `TARGET_AMT` values of 0. Forward elimination was used to refine variable

selection. The Adjusted R-squared value significantly improved compared to the previous model.

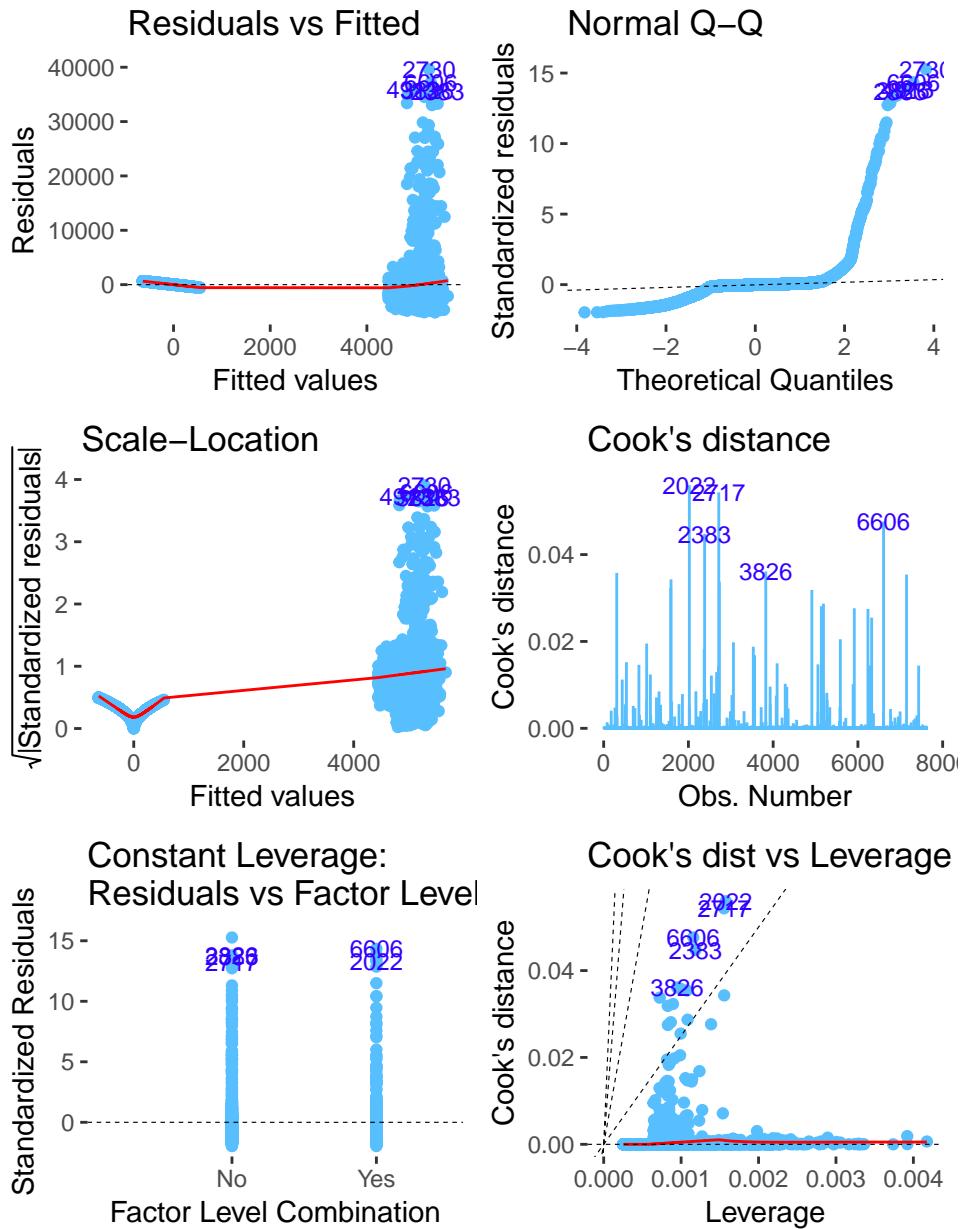


Figure 15: Model 5 Diagnostic Plots

Observations	7628
Dependent variable	TARGET_AMT
Type	OLS linear regression

F(4,7623)	1428.48
R ²	0.43
Adj. R ²	0.43

	Est.	S.E.	t val.	p	VIF
(Intercept)	-2401.15	456.75	-5.26	0.00	NA
TARGET_FLAG	5085.74	70.42	72.22	0.00	1.08
log(BLUEBOOK)	241.38	47.66	5.06	0.00	1.01
MVR_PTS	29.51	14.23	2.07	0.04	1.05
MSTATUSNo	158.48	61.28	2.59	0.01	1.02

Standard errors: OLS

3.2.3 Model 6 - Log transformed target as well as predictors

Model 6 is almost the same as model 5 but does not include the TARGET_FLAG as a predictor. When making predictions about new customers we would not have this information. TARGET_AMT is also log transformed as was suggested by the Box-Cox plot as well as any other skewed numeric predictor.

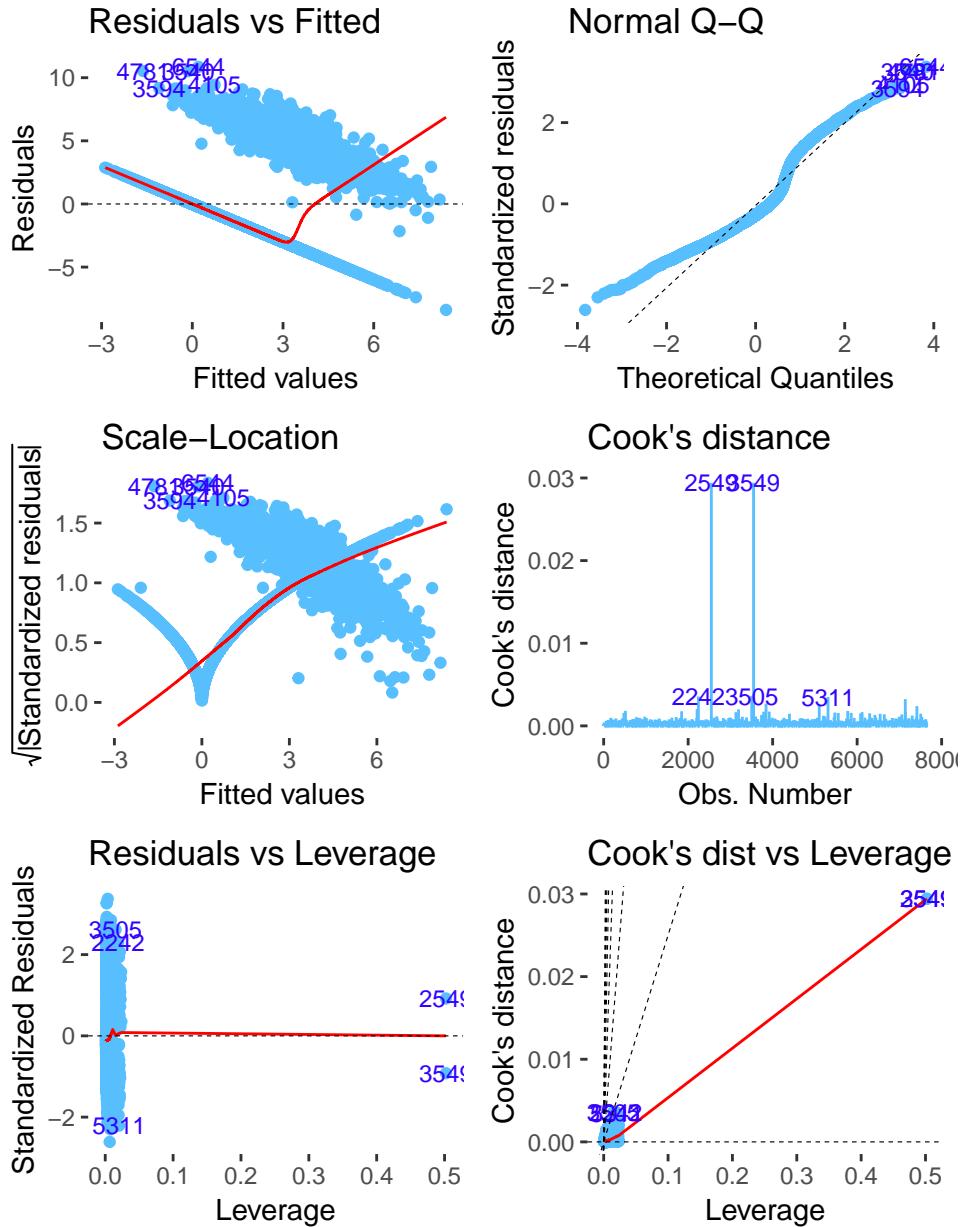
$$\log(\text{TARGET_AMT} + 1) \sim \text{MSTATUS} + \text{EDUCATION_Bachelors} + \text{JOB_Clerical} + \text{JOB_Manager} + \text{PARENT1} + \text{CAR_TYPE} + \text{CAR_USE} + \text{REVOKE} + \text{URBANICITY} + \text{KIDSDRV} + \text{CAR_AGE} + \text{INCOME} + \text{MVR_PTS} + \text{OLDCLAIM} + \log(\text{BLUEBOOK}) + \log(\text{HOME_VAL} + 1) + \log(\text{INCOME} + 1) + \log(\text{MVR_PTS} + 1) + \log(\text{OLDCLAIM} + 1) + \log(\text{TIF}) + \log(\text{TRAVTIME})$$


Figure 16: Model 6 Diagnostic Plots

Observations	7651
Dependent variable	log(TARGET_AMT + 1)
Type	OLS linear regression

F(28,7622)	80.99
R ²	0.23
Adj. R ²	0.23

	Est.	S.E.	t val.	p	VIF
(Intercept)	5.19	0.71	7.32	0.00	NA
MSTATUSNo	0.54	0.10	5.17	0.00	1.93
EDUCATION_BachelorsTRUE	-0.31	0.08	-3.66	0.00	1.05
JOB_ClericalTRUE	0.40	0.12	3.44	0.00	1.29
JOB_ManagerTRUE	-0.88	0.12	-7.31	0.00	1.14
PARENT1Yes	0.70	0.13	5.34	0.00	1.43
CAR_TYPEPanel Truck	0.33	0.17	1.92	0.06	1.94
CAR_TYPEPickup	0.47	0.12	3.84	0.00	1.94
CAR_TYPESports Car	1.01	0.14	7.46	0.00	1.94
CAR_TYPEVan	0.51	0.15	3.45	0.00	1.94
CAR_TYPESUV	0.74	0.10	7.26	0.00	1.94
CAR_USEPrivate	-1.17	0.10	-12.17	0.00	1.58
REVOKEDYYes	1.33	0.13	10.38	0.00	1.31
URBANICITYRural	-2.33	0.10	-22.88	0.00	1.24
KIDSDRV1	0.69	0.14	4.81	0.00	1.11
KIDSDRV2	1.07	0.21	5.19	0.00	1.11
KIDSDRV3	1.05	0.43	2.44	0.01	1.11
KIDSDRV4	-2.48	2.29	-1.08	0.28	1.11
CAR_AGE	-0.03	0.01	-3.72	0.00	1.29
INCOME	-0.00	0.00	-4.68	0.00	2.10
MVR PTS	0.26	0.06	4.60	0.00	11.18
OLDCLAIM	-0.00	0.00	-5.32	0.00	2.37
log(BLUEBOOK)	-0.32	0.07	-4.59	0.00	1.45
log(HOME_VAL + 1)	-0.03	0.01	-3.30	0.00	1.70
log(INCOME + 1)	-0.05	0.02	-2.89	0.00	1.74
log(MVR PTS + 1)	-0.30	0.17	-1.83	0.07	10.84
log(OLDCLAIM + 1)	0.10	0.01	7.72	0.00	2.49
log(TIF)	-0.29	0.04	-7.41	0.00	1.01
log(TRAVTIME)	0.46	0.06	7.34	0.00	1.03

Standard errors: OLS

4 SELECT MODELS

Table 8: Confusion Matrix Summary Statistics

	Sensitivity	Specificity	Precision	Recall	F1
Model.1	0.97	0.20	0.77	0.97	0.86
Model.2	0.97	0.25	0.78	0.97	0.87
Model.3	0.97	0.26	0.79	0.97	0.87

4.1 Pseudo R2

There is no R^2 for logistic regression to further evaluate, however, there is an alternative called *pseudoR²* terms that can be used for evaluation.

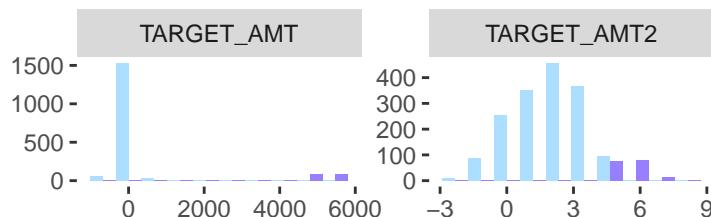
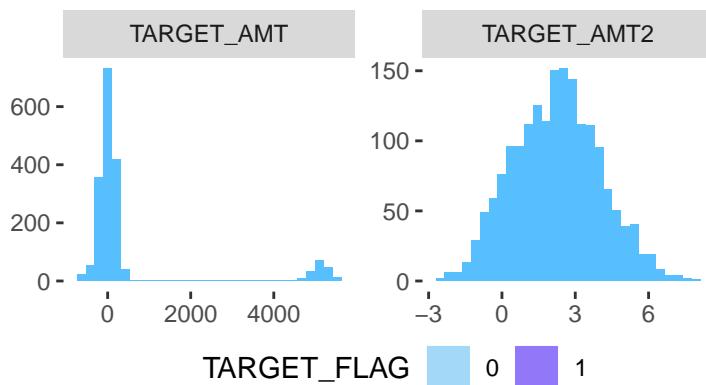
Table 9: Pseudo R2

	llh	llhNull	G2	McFadden	r2ML	r2CU
Model.1	-3525	-4407	1764	0.20	0.21	0.30
Model.2	-3414	-4407	1987	0.23	0.23	0.33
Model.3	-3399	-4407	2017	0.23	0.23	0.34

5 Predictions

n	min	mean	median	max	sd
1.8e+03	-636	490	31.8	5.53e+03	1.53e+03
1.8e+03	-2.61	2.25	2.28	7.87	1.78

```
##      0      1 NA's
## 1624 174 343
```



6 Appendix

The appendix is available as script.R file in project4_insurance folder.

https://github.com/betsyrosalen/DATA_621_Business_Analyt_and_Data_Mining

```
# Proj 4
```

```
# DATA EXPLORATION <<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<
```

```
if (!require('car')) (install.packages('car'))
if (!require('caret')) (install.packages('caret'))
if (!require('corrplot')) (install.packages('corrplot'))
if (!require('data.table')) (install.packages('data.table'))
if (!require('dplyr')) (install.packages('dplyr'))
if (!require('DataExplorer')) (install.packages('DataExplorer'))
if (!require('faraway')) (install.packages('faraway'))
#if (!require('fastDummies')) (install.packages('fastDummies'))
if (!require('gridExtra')) (install.packages('gridExtra'))
if (!require('ggfortify')) (install.packages('ggfortify'))
if (!require('ggplot2')) (install.packages('ggplot2'))
if (!require('GGally')) (install.packages('GGally'))
if (!require('huxtable')) (install.packages('huxtable'))
if (!require('jtools')) (install.packages('jtools'))
if (!require('kableExtra')) (install.packages('kableExtra'))
if (!require('MASS')) (install.packages('MASS'))
if (!require('mice')) (install.packages('mice'))
if (!require('plyr')) (install.packages('plyr'))
if (!require('psych')) (install.packages('psych'))
if (!require('pROC')) (install.packages('pROC'))
if (!require('pscl')) (install.packages('pscl'))
if (!require('tidyverse')) (install.packages('tidyverse'))
if (!require('tidyverse')) (install.packages('tidyverse'))
```

```
# load data
```

```
train.raw <- read.csv ('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/betsyrosalen/DATA_621_Business_Analyt_and_Data_Mining/master/insurance_train.csv')
test <- read.csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/betsyrosalen/DATA_621_Business_Analyt_and_Data_Mining/master/insurance_test.csv')
train.raw <- as.data.table(within(train.raw, rm('INDEX')))
```

```
vars <- rbind(c('TARGET_FLAG','car crash = 1, no car crash = 0','binary categorical response'),
               c('TARGET_AMT','car crash cost = >0, no car crash = 0','continuous numerical response'),
               c('AGE',"driver's age - very young/old tend to be risky",'continuous numerical predictor'),
               c('BLUEBOOK','$ value of vehicle','continuous numerical predictor'),
               c('CAR_AGE','age of vehicle','continuous numerical predictor'),
               c('CAR_TYPE','type of car (6types)','categorical predictor'),
               c('CAR_USE','usage of car (commercial/private)','binary categorical predictor'),
               c('CLM_FREQ','number of claims past 5 years','discrete numerical predictor'),
               c('EDUCATION','max education level (5types)','categorical predictor'),
               c('HOMEKIDS','number of children at home','discrete numerical predictor'),
               c('HOME_VAL','$ home value - home owners tend to drive more responsibly','continuous numerical predictor'),
               c('INCOME','$ income - rich people tend to get into fewer crashes','continuous numerical predictor'),
               c('JOB','job category (8types, 1missing) - white collar tend to be safer','categorical predictor'),
               c('KIDSDRV','number of driving children - teenagers more likely to crash','discrete numerical predictor'))
```

```

c('MSTATUS','marital status - married people drive more safely','catogerical predictor'),
c('MVR PTS','number of traffic tickets','continuous numerical predictor'),
c('OLDCLAIM','$ total claims in the past 5 years','continuous numerical predictor'),
c('PARENT1','single parent','binary categorical predictor'),
c('RED_CAR','a red car','binary categorical predictor'),
c('REVOKED','license revoked (past 7 years) - more risky driver','binary categorical predictor'),
c('SEX','gender - woman may have less crashes than man','binary categorical predictor'),
c('TIF','time in force - number of years being customer','continuous numerical predictor'),
c('TRAVTIME','distance to work','continuous numerical predictor'),
c('URBANCITY','urban/rural','binary categorical predictor'),
c('YOJ','years on job - the longer they stay more safe','continuous numerical predictor')

colnames(vars) <- c('VARIABLE', 'DEFINITION', 'TYPE')

# -----
# Clean Data
## change BLUEBOOK, HOME_VAL, INCOME, OLDCLAIM $ to numerical value
cleanUSD <- function(num) {
  n <- gsub(",","", num) # replace , with ""
  n <- as.numeric(gsub("[\\$,]","", n)) # replace $ with ""
  return(n) }

train.raw$INCOME <- cleanUSD(train.raw$INCOME)
train.raw$BLUEBOOK <- cleanUSD(train.raw$BLUEBOOK)
train.raw$HOME_VAL <- cleanUSD(train.raw$HOME_VAL)
train.raw$OLDCLAIM <- cleanUSD(train.raw$OLDCLAIM)

test$INCOME <- cleanUSD(test$INCOME)
test$BLUEBOOK <- cleanUSD(test$BLUEBOOK)
test$HOME_VAL <- cleanUSD(test$HOME_VAL)
test$OLDCLAIM <- cleanUSD(test$OLDCLAIM)

# Convert 'CLM_FREQ', 'HOMEKIDS', and 'KIDSDRIV' to Factors
train.raw[, c('CLM_FREQ', 'HOMEKIDS', 'KIDSDRIV')] <-
  lapply(train.raw[, c('CLM_FREQ', 'HOMEKIDS', 'KIDSDRIV')], as.factor)
test[, c('CLM_FREQ', 'HOMEKIDS', 'KIDSDRIV')] <-
  lapply(test[, c('CLM_FREQ', 'HOMEKIDS', 'KIDSDRIV')], as.factor)

# Fix factor levels
levels(train.raw$URBANCITY) <- list(Urban="Highly Urban/ Urban", Rural="z_Highly Rural/ Rural")
levels(test$URBANCITY) <- list(Urban="Highly Urban/ Urban", Rural="z_Highly Rural/ Rural")

cleanLEVELS <- function(level) {
  l <- gsub("z_","", levels(level)) # replace z_ with ""l
  return(l) }

levels(train.raw$EDUCATION) <- cleanLEVELS(train.raw$EDUCATION)
levels(test$EDUCATION) <- cleanLEVELS(test$EDUCATION)
levels(train.raw$JOB) <- cleanLEVELS(train.raw$JOB)
levels(test$JOB) <- cleanLEVELS(test$JOB)
levels(train.raw$CAR_TYPE) <- cleanLEVELS(train.raw$CAR_TYPE)
levels(test$CAR_TYPE) <- cleanLEVELS(test$CAR_TYPE)
levels(train.raw$SEX) <- cleanLEVELS(train.raw$SEX)
levels(test$SEX) <- cleanLEVELS(test$SEX)

```

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levels(train.raw$MSTATUS) <- cleanLEVELS(train.raw$MSTATUS)
levels(test$MSTATUS) <- cleanLEVELS(test$MSTATUS)

## change CAR_AGE -3 to 0
train.raw[CAR_AGE == -3, CAR_AGE := 0]

# -----
# Summary Statistics

train.num <- train.raw[, c('TARGET_AMT', 'AGE', 'YOJ', 'INCOME', 'HOME_VAL',
                           'TRAVTIME', 'BLUEBOOK', 'TIF', 'OLDCLAIM', 'MVR PTS',
                           'CAR_AGE')]
train.cat <- train.raw[, c('TARGET_FLAG', 'PARENT1', 'SEX', 'MSTATUS', 'EDUCATION',
                           'JOB', 'CAR_TYPE', 'CAR_USE', 'RED_CAR', 'REVOKED',
                           'URBANICITY', 'KIDSDRIV', 'HOMEKIDS', 'CLM_FREQ')]

summary.stat.num <- describe(train.num) [,c(2,8,3,5,9,4)]
summary.stat.cat <- describe(train.cat) [,c(2,8,3,5,9,4)]

summary.num <- summary(train.num)

summary.cat1 <- summary(train.cat[, c('EDUCATION', 'JOB', 'CAR_TYPE', 'KIDSDRIV',
                                       'HOMEKIDS', 'CLM_FREQ')])
summary.cat2 <- summary(train.cat[, c('PARENT1', 'SEX', 'MSTATUS', 'CAR_USE',
                                       'RED_CAR', 'REVOKED', 'URBANICITY')])

# -----
# Histograms

train.num.graph <- train.raw[, c('TARGET_FLAG', 'TARGET_AMT', 'AGE', 'YOJ', 'INCOME', 'HOME_VAL',
                                 'TRAVTIME', 'BLUEBOOK', 'TIF', 'OLDCLAIM', 'MVR PTS',
                                 'CAR_AGE')]

hist.num <- train.num.graph %>%
  gather(-TARGET_FLAG, key = "var", value = "val") %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = val, fill=factor(TARGET_FLAG))) +
  geom_histogram(position="dodge", bins=10, alpha=0.5) +
  facet_wrap(~ var, scales = "free") +
  scale_fill_manual("TARGET_FLAG",values = c("#58BFFF", "#3300FF")) +
  xlab("") +
  ylab("") +
  theme(panel.background = element_blank(), legend.position="top")

bar.cat <- train.cat %>%
  gather(-TARGET_FLAG, key = "var", value = "val") %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = val, fill=factor(TARGET_FLAG))) +
  geom_bar(position="dodge", alpha=0.5) +
  facet_wrap(~ var, scales = "free") +
  scale_fill_manual("TARGET_FLAG",values = c("#58BFFF", "#3300FF")) +
  xlab("") +

```

```

      ylab("") +
      theme(panel.background = element_blank(), legend.position="top") +
      theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90, vjust = 0.5, hjust=1))

# ----

# BoxPlot

melt.train <- melt(train.num)

outlier.boxplots <- ggplot(melt.train, aes(variable, value)) +
  geom_boxplot(width=.5, fill="#58BFFF", outlier.colour="red", outlier.size = 1) +
  stat_summary(aes(colour="mean"), fun.y=mean, geom="point",
               size=2, show.legend=TRUE) +
  stat_summary(aes(colour="median"), fun.y=median, geom="point",
               size=2, show.legend=TRUE) +
  coord_flip(ylim = c(0, 110), expand = TRUE) +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::comma,
                      breaks = seq(0, 110, by = 10)) +
  labs(colour="Statistics", x="", y "") +
  scale_colour_manual(values=c("#9900FF", "#3300FF")) +
  theme(panel.background=element_blank(), legend.position="top")

# Scaled BoxPlots

scaled.train.num <- as.data.table(scale(train.num[, c('AGE', 'YOJ','INCOME','HOME_VAL',
                                                       'TRAVTIME', 'BLUEBOOK', 'TIF',
                                                       'OLDCLAIM', 'MVR PTS',
                                                       'CAR AGE')])))

melt.train <- melt(scaled.train.num)

scaled.boxplots <- ggplot(melt.train, aes(variable, value)) +
  geom_boxplot(width=.5, fill="#58BFFF", outlier.colour="red", outlier.size = 1) +
  stat_summary(aes(colour="mean"), fun.y=mean, geom="point",
               size=2, show.legend=TRUE) +
  stat_summary(aes(colour="median"), fun.y=median, geom="point",
               size=2, show.legend=TRUE) +
  coord_flip() +
  #scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::comma,
  #                     breaks = seq(0, 110, by = 10)) +
  labs(colour="Statistics", x="", y "") +
  scale_colour_manual(values=c("#9900FF", "#3300FF")) +
  theme(panel.background=element_blank(), legend.position="top")

# ----

boxplots.target <- train.num.graph %>%
  gather(-TARGET_FLAG, key = "var", value = "val") %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=factor(TARGET_FLAG), y=val)) +
  geom_boxplot(width=.5, fill="#58BFFF", outlier.colour="red", outlier.size = 1) +
  stat_summary(aes(colour="mean"), fun.y=mean, geom="point",
               size=2, show.legend=TRUE) +
  stat_summary(aes(colour="median"), fun.y=median, geom="point",
               size=2, show.legend=TRUE) +
  facet_wrap(~ var, scales = "free", ncol=4) +

```



```

age.med <- median(train$AGE, na.rm = T)
train$AGE[is.na(train$AGE)] <- age.med

train.mice <- mice(train, m = 1, maxit = 1, print = FALSE)
train <- mice::complete(train.mice)

density.plot <- densityplot(impute.data)

# -----
# make.dummy <- train[, c('EDUCATION', 'JOB', 'CAR_TYPE')]
# dummies <- fastDummies::dummy_cols(make.dummy)

# Divide numeric/categorical data AFTER imputing data

train.num.a <- train[, c('TARGET_FLAG', 'TARGET_AMT', 'AGE', 'YOJ', 'INCOME', 'HOME_VAL',
                         'TRAVTIME', 'BLUEBOOK', 'TIF', 'OLDCLAIM', 'MVR PTS',
                         'CAR AGE')]

train.cat.a <- train[, c('TARGET_FLAG', 'PARENT1', 'SEX', 'MSTATUS', 'EDUCATION',
                         'JOB', 'CAR_TYPE', 'CAR_USE', 'RED_CAR', 'REVOKE',
                         'URBANICITY', 'KIDSDRV', 'HOMEKIDS', 'CLM_FREQ')]

# -----
# Does imputed data show linearity?

## Linearity Plot
linearity.new <- train.num.a[,-1] %>%
  select_if(is.numeric) %>%
  filter(TARGET_AMT>0) %>%
  gather(~TARGET_AMT, key = "var", value = "value") %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = value, y = TARGET_AMT)) +
  geom_point(alpha=0.1) +
  stat_smooth() +
  facet_wrap(~ var, scales = "free", ncol=3) +
  ylab("TARGET_AMT") +
  xlab("") +
  theme(panel.background = element_blank())

## Log Transformed Linearity Plot
logged_vals <- train.num.a[,c('TARGET_AMT', 'AGE', 'YOJ', 'INCOME', 'HOME_VAL',
                             'TRAVTIME', 'BLUEBOOK', 'TIF', 'OLDCLAIM', 'MVR PTS',
                             'CAR AGE')] +
  log()

logged_vals <- logged_vals %>%
  filter(TARGET_AMT>1) %>%
  log()

linearity.log.new <- logged_vals %>%
  gather(~TARGET_AMT, key = "var", value = "value") %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = value, y = TARGET_AMT)) +
  geom_point(alpha=0.1) +
  stat_smooth() +
  facet_wrap(~ var, scales = "free", ncol=3) +
  ylab("TARGET_AMT") +

```

```

xlab("") +
theme(panel.background = element_blank())

# Box-Cox
test <- train.num.a[train.num.a[, 'TARGET_AMT'] > 0, ]
# Code below added to .Rmd file
#bc_plot <- boxcox(TARGET_AMT~, data=test, lambda=seq(-0.2,0.2,by=0.1))

# Does square root transformation show linearity?

## Square Root Transformed Predictors and Log transformed Target Linearity Plot
X <- train.num.a[train.num.a[, 'TARGET_AMT']>0,
                  c('AGE', 'YOJ', 'INCOME', 'HOME_VAL',
                    'TRAVTIME', 'BLUEBOOK', 'TIF', 'OLDCLAIM', 'MVR_PTS',
                    'CAR_AGE')]
sqroot_vals <- data.table(cbind(log(train.num.a[train.num.a[, 'TARGET_AMT']>0,'TARGET_AMT']),
                                 sapply(X, sqrt)))
colnames(sqroot_vals)[1] <- 'TARGET_AMT'

linearity.root <- sqroot_vals %>%
  gather(~TARGET_AMT, key = "var", value = "value") %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = value, y = TARGET_AMT)) +
  geom_point(alpha=0.1) +
  stat_smooth() +
  facet_wrap(~ var, scales = "free", ncol=3) +
  ylab("TARGET_AMT") +
  xlab("") +
  theme(panel.background = element_blank())

## Correlation

#corr.table <- ggpairs(train.num.a %>% dplyr::select(-c(TARGET_AMT, TARGET_FLAG)))

plot.data <- train.num.a
plot.data$TARGET_FLAG <- factor(plot.data$TARGET_FLAG)
corr.plot2 <- plot.data %>% # dplyr::select(-TARGET_AMT) %>%
  ggscatmat(color="TARGET_FLAG", alpha=0.1) +
  scale_color_manual(values=c("#58BFFF", "#3300FF")) +
  theme(panel.background=element_blank(), legend.position="top",
        axis.text.x = element_text(angle=-40, vjust=1, hjust=0))

# correl <- ggpairs(train)
# This plot doesn't work in the script file. Moved code to our .Rmd file
# The code works to create correlation table though!
corr.train <- train.num.a %>%
  dplyr::select(-TARGET_FLAG) %>%
  dplyr::select(-TARGET_AMT) %>%
  cor() %>%
  round(2) %>%
  corrplot(method = "circle")

corr.plot <- ggcorrplot::ggcorrplot(corr.train,
                                      type = 'lower',
                                      lab=T,

```

```

        lab_size=2)

#pairs.plot <- pairs(train.num.a, col=train.num.a$TARGET_FLAG)

# BUILD MODELS<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

## Model 1

model.1 <- train(TARGET_FLAG ~ PARENT1 + SEX + MSTATUS + EDUCATION + JOB + CAR_TYPE +
                  CAR_USE + REVOKED + URBANICITY + KIDSDRV + HOMEKIDS + CLM_FREQ,
                  data=train,
                  method='glm',
                  family='binomial',
                  preProcess = c("center", "scale"))
# center and scale data based on the mean and sd

mod.1 <- glm(TARGET_FLAG ~ PARENT1 + SEX + MSTATUS + EDUCATION + JOB + CAR_TYPE +
               CAR_USE + REVOKED + URBANICITY + KIDSDRV + HOMEKIDS + CLM_FREQ,
               family='binomial',
               data = train.cat.a)

mod1_summary <- summ(mod.1, vifs = TRUE)

# Code below added to .Rmd file
#mod1_plot <- par(mfrow=c(2,2)); plot(mod.1)

#### Model 1 Summary Statistics
pred.1.raw <- predict(mod.1, newdata = train)
pred.1 <- as.factor(ifelse(pred.1.raw < .5, 0, 1))
mod1.conf.mat <- confusionMatrix(pred.1, as.factor(train$TARGET_FLAG), mode = "everything")

#=====#
## Model 2 REMOVED from .Rmd file

#model.2 <- train(TARGET_FLAG ~ PARENT1 + MSTATUS + EDUCATION + JOB + CAR_TYPE +
#                   CAR_USE + REVOKED + URBANICITY + KIDSDRV + HOMEKIDS +
#                   CLM_FREQ + YOJ + INCOME + HOME_VAL + TRAVTIME + BLUEBOOK +
#                   TIF + OLDCLAIM + MVR PTS,
#                   data=train,
#                   method='glm',
#                   family='binomial',
#                   preProcess = c("center", "scale"))
# center and scale data based on the mean and sd
#
#mod.2 <- glm(TARGET_FLAG ~ PARENT1 + MSTATUS + EDUCATION + JOB + CAR_TYPE +
#               CAR_USE + REVOKED + URBANICITY + KIDSDRV + HOMEKIDS +
#               CLM_FREQ + YOJ + INCOME + HOME_VAL + TRAVTIME + BLUEBOOK +
#               TIF + OLDCLAIM + MVR PTS,
#               family='binomial',
#               data = train)
#
#mod2_summary <- summ(mod.2, vifs = TRUE)
```

```

# Code below added to .Rmd file
#mod2_plot <- par(mfrow=c(2,2)); plot(mod.2)

### Model 2 Summary Statistics
#pred.2.raw <- predict(mod.2, newdata = train)
#pred.2 <- as.factor(ifelse(pred.2.raw < .5, 0, 1))
#mod2.conf.mat <- confusionMatrix(pred.2, as.factor(train$TARGET_FLAG), mode = "everything")

#=====#
## Model 2 (USED TO BE 3)

train$EDUCATION_Bachelors <- train$EDUCATION == "Bachelors"
train$JOB_Manager <- train$JOB == "Manager"
train$JOB_Clerical <- train$JOB == "Clerical"

model.3 <- train(TARGET_FLAG ~ MSTATUS + EDUCATION_Bachelors + JOB_Clerical +
                  JOB_Manager + CAR_TYPE + CAR_USE + REVOKED + URBANICITY +
                  KIDSDRIV + HOMEKIDS + CLM_FREQ + INCOME + HOME_VAL +
                  TRAVTIME + BLUEBOOK + TIF + OLDCLAIM + MVR PTS,
                  data=train,
                  method='glm',
                  family='binomial',
                  preProcess = c("center", "scale"))
# center and scale data based on the mean and sd

mod.3 <- glm(TARGET_FLAG ~ MSTATUS + EDUCATION_Bachelors + JOB_Clerical +
              JOB_Manager + CAR_TYPE + CAR_USE + REVOKED + URBANICITY +
              KIDSDRIV + HOMEKIDS + CLM_FREQ + INCOME + HOME_VAL +
              TRAVTIME + BLUEBOOK + TIF + OLDCLAIM + MVR PTS,
              family='binomial',
              data = train)

mod3_summary <- summ(mod.3, vifs = TRUE)

# Code below added to .Rmd file
#mod3_plot <- par(mfrow=c(2,2)); plot(mod.3)

### Model 3 Summary Statistics
pred.3.raw <- predict(mod.3, newdata = train)
pred.3 <- as.factor(ifelse(pred.3.raw < .5, 0, 1))
mod3.conf.mat <- confusionMatrix(pred.3, as.factor(train$TARGET_FLAG), mode = "everything")

#=====#
## Model 3 (USED TO BE 4)

mod.4.raw <- glm(TARGET_FLAG ~ MSTATUS + EDUCATION_Bachelors + JOB_Clerical +
                  JOB_Manager + CAR_TYPE + CAR_USE + REVOKED + URBANICITY +
                  KIDSDRIV + HOMEKIDS + CLM_FREQ + BLUEBOOK + CAR_AGE +
                  HOME_VAL + INCOME + MVR PTS + OLDCLAIM + TIF + TRAVTIME +

```

```

    log(BLUEBOOK) + log(CAR_AGE+1) + log(HOME_VAL+1) +
    log(INCOME+1) + log(MVR PTS+1) + log(OLDCLAIM+1) + log(TIF) +
    log(TRAVTIME),
family='binomial',
data = na.omit(train))

backward.mod.4 <- step(mod.4.raw, direction = "backward", trace=FALSE)

mod.4 <- glm(TARGET_FLAG ~ MSTATUS + EDUCATION_Bachelors + JOB_Clerical +
    JOB_Manager + CAR_TYPE + CAR_USE + REVOKED + URBANICITY +
    KIDSDRV + HOMEKIDS + CAR_AGE + HOME_VAL + INCOME + MVR_PTS +
    OLDCLAIM + log(BLUEBOOK) + log(INCOME+1) +
    log(OLDCLAIM+1) + log(TIF) + log(TRAVTIME),
family = "binomial", data = na.omit(train))

mod4_summary <- summ(mod.4, vifs = TRUE)

# Code below added to .Rmd file
#mod4_plot <- par(mfrow=c(2,2)); plot(mod.4)

### Model 4 Summary Statistics
pred.4.raw <- predict(mod.4, newdata = train)
pred.4 <- as.factor(ifelse(pred.4.raw < .5, 0, 1))
mod4.conf.mat <- confusionMatrix(pred.4, as.factor(train$TARGET_FLAG), mode = "everything")

#####
## Model 4 (USED TO BE 5)

train_5 <- train%>%
  filter(TARGET_FLAG == 1) %>%
  filter(TARGET_AMT<45000) %>%
  filter(CAR_AGE >= 0)
train_5$mileage <- train_5$TRAVTIME*(train_5$CAR_AGE+0.00000000000000000000000000000001)*440.0

model.5 <- lm(TARGET_AMT~ KIDSDRV + log(AGE)+ AGE + HOMEKIDS +
    YOJ + log(INCOME+0.00000000000001)+INCOME + CAR_AGE +log(mileage)+
    log(BLUEBOOK)+ BLUEBOOK +
    TIF+log(OLDCLAIM+0.00000000000001)+ OLDCLAIM + CLM_FREQ+ MVR_PTS+ CAR_AGE +
    PARENT1+ SEX+ EDUCATION_Bachelors + JOB_Clerical + JOB_Manager +
    CAR_TYPE+ REVOKED+ URBANICITY+ MSTATUS+ CAR_USE, data =na.omit(train_5))

mod.5 <- step(model.5, direction = "forward", trace=FALSE)

mod5_summary <- summ(mod.5, vifs = TRUE)

mod5_plot <- autoplot(mod.5, which = 1:6, colour = "#58BFFF",
smooth.colour = 'red', smooth.linetype = 'solid',
ad.colour = 'black',
label.size = 3, label.n = 5, label.colour = "#3300FF",
ncol = 2) +
theme(panel.background=element_blank())

### Model 5 Predictions

```

```

pred.5.raw <- predict(mod.5, newdata = train_5)

#=====

## Model 5 (USED TO BE 6)

train_6 <- train %>%
  filter(TARGET_AMT < 45000)

train_6$mileage <- train_6$TRAVTIME*(train_6$CAR_AGE+0.0000000001)*440

model.6.raw <- lm(TARGET_AMT~ TARGET_FLAG + KIDSDRV + log(AGE) + AGE + HOMEKIDS +
  YOJ + log(INCOME+1) + INCOME + CAR_AGE + log(mileage) +
  log(BLUEBOOK)+ BLUEBOOK + TIF + log(OLDCLAIM+1) + OLDCLAIM +
  CLM_FREQ + MVR_PTS + CAR_AGE + PARENT1 + SEX +
  EDUCATION_Bachelors + JOB_Clerical + JOB_Manager +
  CAR_TYPE+ REVOKED+ URBANICITY+ MSTATUS+ CAR_USE,
  data =na.omit(train_6))

forward.mod.6 <- step(model.6.raw, direction = "forward", trace=FALSE)
mod.6 <- step(model.6.raw, direction = "backward", trace=FALSE)

mod6_summary <- summ(mod.6, vifs = TRUE)

mod6_plot <- autoplot(mod.6, which = 1:6, colour = "#58BFFF",
  smooth.colour = 'red', smooth.linetype = 'solid',
  ad.colour = 'black',
  label.size = 3, label.n = 5, label.colour = "#3300FF",
  ncol = 2) +
  theme(panel.background=element_blank())

#### Model 6 Predictions
pred.6.raw <- predict(mod.6, newdata = train_6)

#=====

## Model 6 (USED TO BE 7)

model.7.raw <- lm(log(TARGET_AMT+1) ~ MSTATUS + EDUCATION_Bachelors +
  JOB_Clerical + JOB_Manager + SEX + PARENT1 +
  CAR_TYPE + CAR_USE + REVOKED + URBANICITY + KIDSDRV +
  HOMEKIDS + CLM_FREQ + BLUEBOOK + AGE + YOJ + CAR_AGE +
  HOME_VAL + INCOME + MVR_PTS + OLDCLAIM + TIF + TRAVTIME +
  log(BLUEBOOK) + log(CAR_AGE+1) + log(HOME_VAL+1) +
  log(INCOME+1) + log(MVR_PTS+1) + log(OLDCLAIM+1) + log(TIF) +
  log(TRAVTIME),
  data=train)

forward.mod.7 <- step(model.7.raw, direction = "forward", trace=FALSE)
mod.7 <- step(model.7.raw, direction = "backward", trace=FALSE)

mod7_summary <- summ(mod.7, vifs = TRUE)

```

